VOL. XV.

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ROOT GRAFTING APPLE TREES.

At the present time, when there is much At the present time, when the after naving travelled after naving tr trees, and the several methods of propagating them, any information that may lead the in writing is to inquire whether you know of young orchardist in a good way to effect his any remedy for such, either perfect or partial, object, is valuable.

Horticulture, who, by the way, does not give not convenient, in the next No. of the Farmer, his name, has given some very simple and you will not only oblige your friend, but you clear directions how to practice root grafting. will aid in alleviating the woes that horse We give below the most essential part of his "flesh is heir to."

1. In the fall, all the seedling apple stocks intended for grafting, should be carefully taken up and placed in a heap in the cellar, and Fairfield, are probably enlargements of the then the roots taken off and carefully pre- ligaments (gristle) that cover the tendons served by mixing them in sand; all the scions (cords) that extend from the muscles of the intended for use, should be cut before frosty leg to the foot. Sometimes these are caused weather sets in, and carefully placed in earth. by the synovia (joint water) being infiltrated Grafting may be commenced as early as con- in among the fibres of the ligaments and formvenient; it will not matter if you begin as ing a sac. At other times they are caused by early as November, and work at it through inflammation of the ligaments caused by injury the winter till March, provided the roots are and disease of the system. After a time these heeled into boxes, and placed in the cellar till tumors or bunches become indurated or hard-

2. All the roots, as you want them, should be washed, and then cut into pieces, about in the early stages of the disease we have four inches long, or less, according to their known a cure performed by an operation size or length, and placed regularly on a table or bench, and the scions cut about three inches long, and placed in a heap near at hand; knowledge of the joint in order to do the and then begin to graft. The system which operation without adding to the mischief by I have always tried, and which succeeded injuring the joint. Mr. Wm. Marshall of best, is tongue grafting, making a nice fit with Hallowell, once had a valuable horse cured in the barks, and then bind slightly with muslin this way, by having a sharp heated iron drawn strings. These strings are made by mixing across the bunches in the early stage of the six ounces of Burgundy pitch, six of tallow, disease. The horse was never lame afterand three of bees' wax. [We presume that wards but the bunches remained. [Ed. six ounces of resin, instead of Burgundy pitch, will do as well,-Ed, Far. 1 These should be melted, and then put on to the muslin by a brush. It may then be cut into strips from Maine for four or five weeks past, I nine inches long and half an inch in breadth. have not seen the Farmer, and do not know This is better than matting, as it does not re- what news you may have given the readers of quire to be cut off. The boxes should be your paper of the approach and depredation made twelve inches in depth, two feet wide, of the "army of invasion" on the vegetable and three long, and filled with fine sifted sand kingdom, particularly the potato.

out of the cellar and placed in some frame, pits, or the green bouse, to start them into growth, or if none of these are at hand, place them (within the box) out of doors in a warm situation as it is not be caused by the said worms, the sons of a fly and some magnets. situation, as it is necessary to start them two and some maggots, which we suppose to be or three inches before planting out; they will connected with the worm, and go about to not be injured if you do not plant them out destroy the potatoes. till the middle of May, Such has been my these worms. We found one this morning

done it will never fail to succeed. The writer of the above article goes on to state that trees grafted in this manner are ple.
best, grow very thrifty, and are generally fit

grow slow and very strong by this plan. We practiced a little upon this plan last kill the plants. Yours, spring, and the scions are now doing well. Instead of the muslin strings we used the common grafting wax-but the strings are Notz. We received the above co-

pieces of roots without grafting. A friend was not thar. The varmint, finding himself sent us some roots of an apple, in the "Old wrapped up like a mummy, had made use of Colony," a native there. They were from his gimlets, bored out through all the enveleight to ten inches long, and as large round opes, and "left for parts unknown."

We thank our correspondent for the trouble as your finger, done up in wet moss. We put them into the ground, leaving the large he took in sending the chap forward, but he end even with the ground. Sprouts have should have placed him in stronger harness in started up and are growing finely.

RUST IN WHEAT.

rust in wheat is the presence of fungi, which soil, and sowing the seed by the fifteenth or may be seen by the aid of a good microscope, twentieth of this month, the plants will usuand that these fungi are caused by an excess ally have time to attain the height of four or of carbonic gas and ammonia in the plant. five inches before the ground closes, and he These being generated in greater quantities ready for an early and vigorous start in the than can be converted to the uses of the plant. spring. In many parts of Massachusetts, The seeds of these fungi are started by this and particularly in the vicinage of Boston, excess of carbonic acid, and begin to grow, and finally burst the vessels of the wheat, and destroy it.

correct—but we doubt it. We believe that more sin is laid to these fungi than they are same manner ourself. guilty of. We believe them to be oftener the that are laid to their charge. We look upon them in the light of buzzards and carrion bugs. What these last are to dead animal matter, most of the fungi are to dead vegetahighly flattering results. It is the opinion of bles, and we might as often say that these many that, as a field crop, it is more lucrative buzzards and bugs cause the death of the an- even than corn—that it is not a great exhaustimal, as the fungi cause the death of the veg- er of the soil, and, furthermore, that the etable on which they are found.

of food, it may be earbonic acid, ammonia, and cattle. The foliage of the sunflower, or anything else, but not having flint enough gathered in its green and succulent state, in the outside coat to resist the pressure, it makes an excellent fodder for most stock. bursts, and the sap runs out. As suon as this especially cows in milk. For poultry we retakes place, the invisible seeds of these fungi, gard sunflower seed superior to corn. It is which are floating in space, settle upon it and begin to grow.

said that from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of seed may be produced on an

We have no doubt that if you could supply

A mixture of flinty sand and potash, melted together, will dissolve in water, and why may it not be used as manure to supply flint to the wheat? "We pause for a reply."

otto of roses. A few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odor. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

[German paper.

RINGBONES, OR SOMETHING ELSE. Dn. E. HOLMES-Dear Sir: A friend of

ine has a valuable young mare, or what would otherwise be a valuable mare, but she has bunches on the ankles of her hind legs about midway between the fetlock joint and the foot. I understand these bunches have been there ever since she was a small colt, (she is now six years old) and that they are smaller now than they were two years ago,-She is sometimes quite lame, at other times but very little. Generally not much lame A correspondent of Hovey's Magazine of form me by letter immediately, or if this is

Respectfully, E. FAIRFIELD. Patten, July 14, 1847.]

Note. The bunches spoken of by friend ened and become bony, and sometimes the 2. All the roots, as you want them, should joint becomes anchylosed (bones grown toalthough the enlargement generally remains.

It requires some skill and anatomical

POTATO ENEMY.

FRIEND HOLMES: Having been absen

Enclosed I send you pieces of two potato 3. In the spring the boxes should be taken stocks, each containing two worms, such as

practice of root grafting, and if properly that appeared to have been bored last night two inches or more. In every case the leaves are more or less blasted like the within sam-

Please to give us light through the Farmer for sale or to set, in two years, if placed in good soil. Weak growing kinds generally strew lime and sulphur on the tops to keep off the flies and worms? Would the sulphur

HENRY SILSBY, of Bucksport, Me. Woodstock, Ct., July 15, '47.

eation, enclosing a parkage of the potato tops Apple trees may also be propagated by nicely encased in oiled silk, but the worm

order to have made him "stay put." [Ed.

Oxions. When onions are wanted for early marketing, the seed should be sown in A writer in the Farmers' Cubinet, says that September. With proper preparation of the tumnal sowing extensively prevails. We Now this is a pretty theory, and it may be have seen large beds of this esculent, and

Our theory is this—the wheat has a surplus outritious and salutary feed for poultry, swine

the wheat with flint enough to resist whatever pressure may be on the inside, wheat would never rust. It might be made to grow as stout and as tall and as fast as you pleased, only have proportional strength of timber in the proportional strength of ti TINCTURE OF ROSES. Take leaves of the otto of roses. A few drops of it will suffice

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1847.

THE STRAWBERRY. This fruit is very widely diffused. It is ound in most parts of the world, but is more han in other countries. It is highly esteemed lowing good directions for preserving the for its excellent flavor, which is unsurpassed health of the hog: by that of any fruit capable of being matured "In summer, keep hogs in a cool, airy sited by a single aged lady in the vicinage of to their health and thrift. St. Louis, having, it is said, produced a net income of upwards of one thousand dollars shelter, well ventilated in moderate weather, hey are on most others some contending hat the right name is strayberry, from the apples, &c. railing habits of the vine, and its instinctive the strawberry, and asserts that a plant in the garden of a friend, traversed, in a few years, means of its runners, a space of many ods. It is said that in London the fruit of the strawberry was known as an article of onsumption and domestic commerce as early as the time of Henry VI, and John Lidgate,

"Then unto London I dyde me hye Of all the land it bearyth the pryse; 'Gode pescode,' owne began to cry— Strabery ripe, and cherrys in the ryse."

in a poem entitled "London Lickpenny,"

Shakspeare has dramatised a fact alluded by Hollinshed, viz., that Gloster, while inticipating the execution of Hastings, solicited the bishop of Ely for strawberries: "My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,

I saw good strawberries in your garden there. The following, on this topic, which we cut of our renders:

and the finest sorts, are grown at Isleworth has "constructiveness" as high as "three."

"The common wood strawberry (which the board or casing above the door. was probably the earliest cultivated) has the It will be readily seen that the hope er, and often of a purple color. The fruit is yard to the house. small, and generally red, but without much | This door was invented but a year or two tries where the influence of the sun is more here. powerful, both its size and flavor are very Augusta, July, 1847. much improved; and though not the handsomest, it becomes far from the worst of the cultivated sorts. There is a variety of the

strawberries; and when it is so, the flavor bear more fully in even years.

very open seasons, fruit has been gathered with a majority.

sequent upon removal and transplantation years.

ban of proscription, there are now several not much car varieties, of which the most valuable are the ravages. "Giant" and the "Tobolsk." Of the former, Vassalboro', Me., 7th mo., 1847. the leaf stems as well as the pedicle, or root stalk, attain a prodigious size, the first often weighing a pount and a half a-piece. The

to 15 per cent.; (the last excessive quantity, yielded only by the first milk after calving;) milk-sugar, 4 to 6; salts or saline matter, 0-2 to 0-6; and water 80 to 89. to 0-6; and water 80 to 89.

HOGS-HOG-DOORS. S. W. Cole, in his new and valuable work on, perhaps, in Europe and America on the "Diseases of Animals," gives the fol-

the colder latitudes with the aid of artifi- uation, and do not make them extremely fat cial heat. It is even said by culturists whose experience eminently qualifies them to decide with noxious effluvia, to remain near them. the premises, that, with a proper adapta- If confined, give them green food, such as tion of soil, the more cold the climate, indeed grass, weeds, and other herbage, and occathe more bleak and elevated the situation, the sionally raw roots. Give them pure water more palatable and delicious is the fruit, to drink, and, if possible, a supply to wallow The cultivation of this excellent and desira- in. Wash them now and then in buttermilk; ble fruit is now pursued to a considerable ex- and if they are very dirty, wash them in soap ent in the vicinity of our large cities, and suds, and then buttermilk. This will keep ound very lucrative-an acre of soil, attend- their skins clean, soft, loose, and greatly add

per year! The common name of this fruit and a good, soft, warm bed, and renew the s said to be derived from the practice adopted litter occasionally. Cobbett says, give your by gardeners of placing straw or haulm under hog a bed in which you could pass a night the vines at the period of ripening. Critics, comfortably yourself; give pure water, and nowever, are at loggerheads on this point, as generally warm food, and occasionally green food, such as raw roots, cabbage leaves, raw

"At all seasons, when hogs are confined, ocomotive habits. Dr. Darwin, in the give, in addition to the above, pure earth, Loonomia," mentions this characteristic of charcoal, and occasionally rotten wood for an absorbent. Give a suitable quantity of salt, now and then a small dose of sulphur and antimony, and a little tar, and let them have access to alkalies, such as wood ashes and lime. If not supplied with condiments here named, urine, given occasionally in swill, will be beneficial, and though we may name it last, it should be first, as it is the most impublished in 1484, gives us the following portant-keep the issues open."

The issues are "on the inside of the fore leg, just below the knee. These serve to drain off the superabundant humors of the body," They may be opened by rubbing with a cob, in soap suds.

If hogs are supplied with rotten wood they will not gnaw the pen or trough. A shovelful of coals and embers, thrown into the swill is good for them.

There is a new hog-door, which, were its merits known, would be universally adopted. from an exchange, may be interesting to some It keeps out flies, those torments to hogs and hindrance to their "well-doing," by keeping "The cultivation of the strawberry, at the out the light. It is easily opened by the hog resent time, is very extensive in the neigh- and shuts itself. It is cheap, durable, and porhood of London. The largest quantities, convenient, and can be made by any one who

and Twickenham. One of the most remark- To make it, first, put two boards together, body in the endurance of great and continued across to keep it from splitting. Then take a fatigue, is shewn by the strawberry women, broken hoe-handle for a roller, if you have who, during the season, carry a heavy basket one, as it will save making one, of the length on the head twice daily from Twickenham to of the width of the door, and fasten it on the Covent Garden, walking upwards of forty top of the door by pieces of hoop iron bent iles. Fatigue like this would soon destroy over it, brought down and nailed on each side horse; but these women, who come pur- of the door. This is the hinge. Then hang posely from Wales and the collieries, endure the door by putting the top of it, on which the he labor for weeks without injury or com- hinge is, in its place, with the bottom out or in, and driving unils up through the roller into

leaves rather small, the runners (at the joints swing this door out or in when be wishes to of which the new plants are produced) slend- go from the house to the yard, or from the

flavor, owing to its being shaded from the sun. ago, and there is not, probably, twenty in the When brought out of the shade, or in coun-world. I never saw but one besides the two

THE PROSPECT FOR FRUIT. cultivated sorts. There is a variety of the Notwithstanding we have had an abundant wood strawberry a good deal paler, both in bloom and favorable weather, or at least, no the leaves and the fruit, than the one now late frost to injure the blow, the prospect for mentioned, which also ripens later in the sea- an abundant crop of apples does not look so son; but it is by no means productive, and is encouraging the present season, as it was last. "The Alpine strawberry is, in its native to prove friend Cole's theory "that apple trees Should it prove to be a short crop it would go ituation, a more vigorous plant, and produces bear more in even than in old years." It may larger and more highly flavored fruit than the be that from some unknown cause, the greatcommon ones of the woods. It is often much er part of apple trees, which do not bear so darker in the color than any of the other fully every year, as in alternate years, may

has a sharpness bordering upon austerity. It is a well known fact, to fruit growers, "Still, however, it is an excellent fruit; and that two abundant crops of apples, in succest has this advantage, that it continues bear- sion are not common, although some kinds ing from June until stopped by the frost; and hear well every year, but this is not the case

The energies of the tree after an abundant We some years since transplanted forty or crop seem in some degree exhausted, and reifty vines of the ordinary field strawberry quire time to rest and replenish itself with nto our garden, and the fruit gathered from vigor to produce another crop. I have known them was, we thought, superior to that from several instances where the bearing year as it the Alpine. We had heard the latter highly is commonly termed, has been changed, from extolled-had partaken of the fruit, and ad- being cut off by late frosts; and one from the nired it, yet the rich luscious product of our entire foliage of the orchard being eaten by native vines was, to our palate, equally grate- worms, a little resembling the caterpillar, but ful. It may not be amisa to say that those much more voracious. Facts are worth more who contemplate cultivating the common field than theories; and should it prove from close strawberry, would do well to transplant the and eareful observation that even years provines in August. The roots are then in a duce more fruit than odd ones, much may be healthy and vigorous state, and are better done by propagating kinds which bear every capacified to resist the unavoidable injuries year and some kinds which bear most in odd

than at any other season. The present high But to return to the subject from which I price of this fruit in our principal cities, have so much digressed. The prospect looks should, we think, recommend its cultivation more favorable for pears. Cherries and plums w. have set in great a'undance. But the curculio aware that it was his season for propaga-THE PIE PLANT. Of this estimable production, which has too long labored under the well as the punctured fruit indicates, where not much care was extended to prevent his D. T.

[Boston Cultivator.

rhubarb or pie plant requires a deep, rich and yard, near dwellings in the country, may be mellow soil for the development of all its ex-cellencies, and should be stimulated by the more easily kept in order, by raising an emapplication of invigorating manures. Frequent stirring of the soil is highly beneficial, particularly in the spring. Blauching, which is practiced by some gardeners, we have never approved of, and regard as an injury rather level when deep snows fall, very little (combined as a spring of the large of th than an advantage to the plant.

The constituents of Milk are butter, which varies from 2 to 6 per cent.; casein or cheese, usually 4 to 5, but sometimes varying from 3 with slippers or thin shoes without wetting

ACTION OF LIME ON SOILS.

It would be amusing to publish, in one olume, all the reasons that have been given why lime is so beneficial in agriculture(!) were it not for the recollection of the mischie that the writers have done in leading farmers astray, and causing them to throw away their

All may remember the various reasons that philosophers assigned to show why a pail of water would not weigh more with a fish in it than without the fish. At length one of them uggested a doubt as to the fact! This led them to weighing, and weighing to laughing

at each other.

If this question could be settled at once by the steelyard, some would laugh, but more would have reason to cry. Our New England and our New York papers have had less and less to say in favor of the action of lime on soils in general, for a number of years past. But occasionally an annoymous writer puts forth the old puffs in favor of lime, assuming the position that it is beneficial on all kinds of

A writer in the Maine Farmer, under the signature of W., came out last week with the following explanation in the name of Von

ACTION OF LIME. "Both the chemical action of lime, and the effect which it produces as manure, "says Von Thaer, "appear o be of two kinds. On one hand, it acts on he humus by accelerating its decomposition, and rendering it soluble, and thus fit to enter the minute fibres of the roots of plants. This is the reason that an amelioration, composed of lune, is the more efficacious the richer the WALDO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. soil is in humus, and that its action is the more sensible the more this humus is of an insoluble nature. Lime deprives sour humus of its acidity, and renders it fertilizing. But, on the other hand, there is every probability that by means of its carbonic acid, lime also produces some other effect, and furnishes the plant with some nutritive matter. The roots of some vegetables, in a particular manner appear to have the faculty of depriving lime of its carbonic acid, which it immediately reabsorbs in equal proportion from the atmosphere, with which it comes in contact." l'hese hints are important.

It will be recollected by many of our readers hat more than one correspondent of the Ploughman after trying the experiment, denies the fact that lime is useful on sorrelly soilsone of them says it rather promoted the growth of sorrel, th in otherwise.

In regard to another operation the article now quoted, we undertake to dispute the fact stated. We say lime does not accelerate the decomposition of humus, or of satisfy himself of this by trial.

We have long suspected, as our readers of iron ore in the soil. This ore gives it a Society may from time to time require. red color; it is often found in clayey soils, but old saw will go the rounds; and lime will be numbered by copyists among the excellent things to be applied to all kinds of soil.

[Ploughman.

THE APPLE TREE BORER.

Messrs. Fditors:- I send you some specimens of the apple tree borer, different in its shape and habits from the common borer. The borer I send attacks uniformly the trunks of good moral character, may become a memof trees, generally some feet from the ground, ber of this Society on payment of one dollar and never near the surface like the common borer, preferring to attack trees whose bodies and may continue a member by paying one lean towards the north-east, and leaving the dollar annually thereafter. A failure of paysouth side exposed to the hot rays of the sun, ment shall forfeit the membership. Its head is much larger than the body, which ART. 5. The Treasurer shall have the where the bark has become diseased or dead. is flat and tapering, which form enables it to custody of the monies of the Society, shall eat inside, and undiscovered, by not throwing out its borings, as they are stowed away in its track. You very seldom see anything on the outside to discover its existence in the track. The seldom see anything on the outside to discover its existence in the track. in the tree; you see the bark diseased or dead, Trustees. Before entering upon his duties you cut it away with a knife, and then disover the enemy entirely concealed. After such sureties as the Trustees may require. eating under the bark for a certain length of time, it penetrates into the tree, as the flat perforations attest. It seems to resemble the affairs of the Society; and shall have power same or not I am not enough of an entomolo-gist to know. Not having seen this borer their act of incorporation. They shall have ANTHONY COLLAMORE. Pembroke, June 28, 1847.

This borer, from Dr. Collamore, is a spethe borer some distance from the root, and paid in. They shall audit the Treasurer's sometimes in the branches; yet we do not say the annual meeting, and make all necessary that the common borer does not sometimes the annual meeting, and make that the common borer does not sometimes arrangements, for exhibitions. All orders ascend so high. [Boston Cultivator.

ed alum possesses the property of purifying By a vote of the Society, the Trustees water. A table-spoonful of pulverized alum, were authorized to fill the vacancies existing sprinkled into a hogshead of water, (the in their board, which is intended to contain the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to Several towns not being represented in the the bottom the impure particles, so purify it meeting, the following gentlemen are invited

hogs get sick, you know not of what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in tar and then rolled in sulphur. It is ten to one that it asrosts the disease and restores the pig to per-

crop, which is very abundant."

FINE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The Maine Farmer: A Jamily

Warmed into life by sunny showers, And the bright marsh-marigold; And the daisy springeth up With its sister buttercup.

On hyacinth and cowslip wild Feeds daintily the honey-bee; in thicket and in grove the child Plucks the anemone. Bloom and verdure everywhere, Cheer the eye with verdure mir.

Mid all that's beautiful and bright Can match that truly charming sight. The growing crop of whea Talk not of the flowery dell! Wheat, my bucks, is looking well. Pair is thy prospect, blooming May,

Fairer the prospects of the hay-A more important thing. How the mangel-wurtzel grows! Never mind the opening rose The young and tender turnips see-(Oh! how delicious are their greens!) They are as healthy as can be

Behold you thriving beaus. Fields of clover, oats, and peas, What are spangled meads to the The money market may be tight: feel that all will soon be right.

The rate of discount lower; Coupled with improving rents, Scrip, bank stock, and three per cents. The fond conjecture I will risk Become, like vegetation, brisk, or youder skylark's song;
And my hope has found those propa In the weather and the crops.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Waldo Co. for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society in said County, held at the Court House in Belfast, on the third inst., the following officers were chosen:

ISAAC TWOMBLY, President. WM. G. SIBLEY, Sec'y. HARRY HAZELTINE, 1st Vice President JOSTAH MURCH, 2d Vice President.

Ephraim A. Pitcher of Belfust; John Hodgon, of Lincolnville; Alfred Sawyer, of Montville; Charles H. Thompson, of Frankfort; Samuel Marden, of Searsport; Mark S. Stiles, of Jackson; Allen Davis, of Brooks; Harvey H. Sherman, of Knox; Thomas Ayer, of Unity; Charles Prescott, of Troy; Ithamar Bellows, of Freedom; Abner Littlefield, of Waldo; Levi Johnson, of Appleton; David Dolloff, of Monroe, and Ebenezer Stevens, of Thorndike, Trustees

JOHN GREELY, of Swanville, Treasurer, The following By-Laws were adopted by

ART. 1. The officers of this Society shall any vegetable matter. And any one may be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Trensurer, and twenty-seven Trustees. know, that lime is of no service unless it be to in each town in the County, whose duty it correct the acid occasioned by the prevalence shall be to perform such services as the One or more agents shall also be appointed

ART, 2. All officers of this Society shall not in what we call sandy, the prevalent soil be chosen by ballot, unless otherwise deternown, the papers will have it. Till then the making the election, and all vacancies shall be filled pro tem, by the Trustees.

ART. 3. The Society shall hold its annual meeting for the choice of officers at the Court House in Belfast at ten o'clock, A. M., on the first Thursday after the second Tuesday in February, the time and place of holding other meetings of the Society to be agreed upon and notified by order of the Trustees. ART. 4. Any inhabitant of Waldo County. to the Treasurer, for the use of the Society;

over that eats into pine logs, but whether the to carry into full and complete effect all the oticed before, I send it to you for examina- power to appoint from their own number a financial committee,—to appoint committees to award premiums,—a general agent, removable at pleasure, to purchase seeds, farming es not known to us. As it attacks the tree utensils, improved and valuable animals, or books-and may distribute them among the igher up than the common borer, it may be mistaken for that by those who have found members in proportion to the sums they have shall be recorded by the clerk in a book kept Mode or Purifying Water.-It is not so open for inspection. Five members shall be enerally known as it ought to be, that pound-necessary to form a quorum to do business.

vater stirred round at the time,) will, after one member from each town in the County. the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and cleanness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallous, may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.

Medicine for particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the by the Trustees to become members and fill the vacancies existing:—Samuel S. Hengan, of Prospect; Thomas M. Morrow, Sears-mont; Samuel Fletcher, Belmont; John C. Knowlton, Liberty; Samuel Barrows, Burn-ham; Win. Vinal, Vinalhaven; Doct. Estaer furnishes the following: When your brook, Camden; Geo. Lermon, Hope; Ste-

DROUGHT The Albany Statesman says - ety is entitled to receive under certain regula-DROUGHT The Albany Statesman says—
"The long absence of rain has caused a severo drought in this vicinity, and throughout the river countries. Three weeks have empsed, we believe, since rain has fallen in this city. It has been fine weather for securing the hay crop, which is very abundant."

ety is entitled to receive under certain regulations, as much money as is actually received they individual subscription, not, however, to by individual subscription, not, however, to exceed three hundred dollars. Our numbers now with very little exertion are about one hundred and fifty, and we confidently expect hundred and fifty, and we confidently expect it will soon reach at least three hundred, so of thinking. [Wilson's Ornithology.]

as to receive the full extent of the bounts offered by the State. We shall then be en abled to offer three hundred dollars in premiums, and have nearly the amount collected within the County to expend under the direction of the Trustees, for the benefit of the members. Brother Farmers of Waldo, and all others interested in agricultural pursuits, we want your hearty co-operation and assistance to carry forward this important movement, and make it interesting and beneficial to our county. Shall we have it?

WM. G. SIBLEY, Sec. [Belfast Journal.

ROUND TURNIPS.

No crop is raised with so little labor as the ound flat turnip. We sow the seed so late and the growth is consequently so rapid, that weeds do not overtake them in cases where the soil has been well tilled up to the time of

The surface soil should be moderately rich, and the seed should be sown in damp weather to insure its vegetation. When it is sown in dry weather and lies a week without rain, it seldom succeeds well; whether it is owing to the presence of the turnip fly at such time; or why it is that the seed is injured by lying dry for a single week on the surface of the soil, we are uncertain. In England the flies are so plenty that farmers are under the necessity of sowing two or three times over when the weather is not right. They find that the flies will destroy a young crop when it happens to be sown on a wrong day, and not meddle with one that is sown on the next.

We cannot see how seed can be injured by ing a week or two in a dry soil unless by the attack of some insect or worm. But it is ertain that a wet time is better than a dry ne for sowing turnip seed and grass seed .t is now time to sow among corn and beans, where a good harvest of them is often obtained after the principal crops are removed .-After hoeing the corn, &c., sow the seed before any rain falls, (just before a rain if you snow when that is) and the shower will cover the seed deep enough; if not, take a hand rake and give the surface a jog. [Ploughman.

KICKING Cows. Some farmers and inexperienced dairymen are greatly troubled with nruly milkers, and frequently allow themselves to get into a passion, and abuse them cruelly. This is bad policy. Cruelty never yet cured an animal of this defect, but on the contrary, tends to confirm it. The following remedy for the "kicking evil," was published some time since in the papers, and in several nstances which have fallen under my observation, has been attended with complete

"If you have an unruly milker, never abuse her. If she is young make a pen just large nough to admit the animal and the milker; put her in and secure her by stretching a chain, or an inch ropé across it, behind her. Take another chain or rope of suitable size, and from twelve to fifteen feet in length, and fasten one end of it to a post behind the animal, and very nearly its length distant from her, securing the other end to her leg, just above the foot, drawing it back into the position in which it is naturally placed when she milked. This done you can sent yourself, nd milk without trouble." It is not unfrequently the case that valuable animals are utterly ruined by thrashing and beating, whereas they should be kindly and gently reated, and soothed rather than examperated.

[Germantown Telegraph.

THE WOODPECKER. In more than fifty rchards which I have myself carefully exmined, those trees which were marked by he woodpecker (for some trees they never ouch, perhaps because not penetrated by inects) were uniformly the most thriving, and emingly the most productive; many of these vere upwards of sixty years old, their trunks empletely covered with holes, while the ranches were broad, luxuriant, and covered with fruit. Of decayed trees, more than hree-fourths were untouched by the woodecker. Several intelligent farmers, with hom I have conversed, candidly acknowldge the truth of these observations, and with ustice look upon these birds as beneficial; but he most common opinion is, that they bore he trees to suck the sap, and so destroy its regetation; though pine and other resinous rees, on the juices of which it is not pretended they feed, are often found equally perforaed. Were the sap of the tree their object, the saccharine juice of the birch, the sugar unple, and several others, would be much ore inviting, because more sweet and nourshing than that of either the pear or apple ree; but I have not observed one mark on the former, for ten thousand that may be seen on the latter. Besides, the early part of pring is the senson when the sap flows most bundantly; whereas, it is only during the months of September, October, and November, that woodpeckers are seen so indefatigably engaged in orchards, probing every crack nd crevice, boring through the bark, and, what is worth remarking, principally on the outh and south west sides of the tree, for the eggs and larvæ deposited there by the countess swarms of summer insects. These, if suffered to remain, would prey upon the very vitals, if I may so express it, of the tree, and in the succeeding summer give birth to myriads more of their race, equally destructive. Here, then, is a whole species, I may say

genus of birds, which Providence seems to have formed for the protection of our fruit and forest trees from the ravages of vermin, which every day destroy millions of those noxious insects that would otherwise blast the hopes of the husbandman, and which even promote the fertility of the trees; and, in return, are prescribed by those who ought to have been their protectors, and incitements

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1847.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWER AND A CHEAP ORNAMENT.

There are no more beautiful orna around your dwelling than some twining, clustering vine, that will creep up the corners and around the posts or columns, and spread itself over your windows, as if in kindness to shelter you from the fiery sun, and soften the light as it comes through the casement. Among the great variety of such plants

which nature has furnished so profusely for the use of man, we greatly admire one of our native climbers, known by the appropriate name of Morning Glory. It is the Convolvulus Sepium of botanists. It is a native of our soil, and when planted in a suitable, rich place, will throw up a glorious mass of dark green, large, heart-shaped leaves, among which are thickly interspersed beautiful, delicate, trumpet-shaped flowers, tinted with rich pink and white colors, alternately disposed; the white in the angles of the broad petal, and the pink blending in and spreading into the main surface of the corolla. These flowers continue to appear from the last of June, till frosts come; and make a pleasing contrast with the dense foliage, as they peep out, here and there, like some large-eyed nymph, embowered in a thicket of leaves and twining stems. It is perennial, and when once planted in a suitable place, will continue for years, starting vigorously every spring, and requiring but little cultivation, and only a few strings by which it may cling as it lifts its tendrils in its upward growth.

By all means plant a few morning glories by your door. They are rich, beautiful and sinless, and will afford you many a peaceful thought and innocent pleasure during the summer and autumn; then the frosts come

"You clambering vine, that courts our walls With gay funtastic flowers, And winds in graceful wreaths along

The fragrant garden bowers, Still glories with brilliant gems, till fall

Blights Nature's sweetest charms, Then leaves its grasp, and dies with all

CHEAP POSTAGE. It is well known that we have ever been in favor of cheap postage; and, indeed, as for that matter, so has every body else except those who are in office and finger the cash. The people who pay out the money are all in favor of reduced postages. Those in office, if they look at the business correctly, will see that, as far as amount of money is concerned, the cheap postage system will at last give them more than the old rates. They may have to work a little harder, but they may rely upon it that they would receive more cash. This can be demonstrated. The income at the Portland post-office, in this State, has increased \$229 15, as compared with the corresponding quarters under the old law .-Through the instrumentality of the Postmaster General, Congress last year made a change in the post-office law. Through the of their salary." strumentality of the people, Congress have to make a better one next session, or they will send better instruments there hereafter. The post-office department is emphatically the people's department, and they will ultimately have it arranged to suit themselves-

DIVING BELLS. The diving bell, like most other constructions of a cognate character, has been wonderfully improved. The first instrument of the kind of which we possess any authentic account, was scarcely more than a kettle, suspended by ropes, with the mouth inverted, and fitted with seats arranged in the concavity for the accommodation of those hardy and curious adventurers who were desirous of investigating the wonders of the "mysterious deep." At Toledo, the Greeks, in 1588, made an experiment with one of those instruments before Charles V., and are said to have descended in it, with a lighted candle, to a considerable depth .-William Phipps, the son of a blacksmith, in 1683, formed the daring project of availing himself of the treasure of a Spanish ship, which had sunk on the shores of Hispaniola, and to aid him in his enterprise, Charles the Second presented him with a ship; but his endeavors proved unsuccessful, and he returned disappointed and poor. His subsequent schemes, however, were attended with better fortune. In 1687, he sailed in a ship of three hundred and twenty tons, and succeeded, ultimately, in returning to England £100,000. Of this sum, his own share was but £10,000-the remaining £90,000 belonging to the Duke of Albemarl, who had patronized the enterprize, and taken most of the shares into which the stock, raised by subscription, was divided. To this long unsuccessful, but finally fortunate undertaking, the Duke is said to be indebted, in a great measure, for the honors of Knighthood, conferred upon him by the King, as well as for other

last week attended a lecture on the principles of English Grammar, by Prof. Aldrich, at the State-st Chapel. The Professor very fluently pointed out some of the inconsistencies which are found in our several treatises on English Grammar. We have long been satisfied that English Grammar, as at present

In accordance with the invitation, a large party (assembled, last week, at the scythe establishment of R. B. Dunn, Esq., at Dunnville, (No. Wayne.) We were not able to do ourselves the honors of the visit, but we have learned from some of our friends who were ward indisputable proofs that Dr. Jackson is there, that the visit was one full of pleasure entitled to the honor of the discovery that the and instruction to the guests. Mr. Dunn had inhalation of sulphuric ether might be adopted, every part of his extensive works in full op-eration, so that the visitors could trace the whole routine of labor in the manufacture of the scythe, from the rough steel until it was the claim. It seems that there are now sevready to be hung in the snaith for actual ser-vice in the field. This division of labor is interesting to the observer, and proves how applications, these same claimants would probnecessary to success and profit such systematic ably have been as earnest and as loud in arrangements are in manufacturing opera- throwing the whole stigma on Dr. Jackson,

tion, and the time passed pleasantly away, while listening to remarks and sentiments from gestions and directions of Dr. Jackson. many who were present. The day was rethe company in excellent spirits, and all returned well pleased with the hospitalities of and festivities of the occasion.

Although we were not able to be present, we were pleased to hear that some attended who have heretofore thought that there was Cuvier, 63 ounces; Abercrombie, 63 ounces; but little business done in the western sections Chalmers, 53 ounces. The average weight of Kennebec. They probably went home impressed with the sentiment that "this is a great of age, is 50 ounces. We think the health of country," and that North Wayne can furnish the individual and the amount of nervous scythes enough to mow it over.

from the 22d of June, 1775, to November, but his brain was healthy and his nervous 1779, was \$241,552,780. It is well known energy great. that the depreciation of these notes was rapid. By an act of the General Court, the rate of "Democratic Whig" "Taylor meeting" was depreciation was as follows, on all contracts. held in the Court House, in this town, on For every hundred dollars in gold or silver, Wednesday evening last, "for the purpose of in October, \$275; in 1778, January, \$325; of Maine, and the Union, for the office of tinued to increase gradually until February and presenting his name to the people for the 27th, 1781, when a Spanish dollar was worth office of chief magistrate of the Union. A \$75 in paper. At that period a new emission large committee was chosen to call a mass was made in paper, the value of which was meeting at some future time. somewhat less than two to one of silver. The depreciation, however, still continued till the first of October, 1781, when a silver dollar was worth four in paper.

At this period a cord of wood sold in the market of Falmouth (now Portland) for \$20; coffee \$3 per lb.; molasses \$16 per gallon. the ablest Editors in this country. In Smith's Diary, under date of June 10, of this year, the writer says: "A man asked \$74 dred silver dollars were worth 1342 in paper," so that the molasses was about \$1,20 per gallon in silver. In November Mr. Smith says, "a common laborer has \$4 a day, while ministers have but a dollar, and washer-women as much. It is a melancholy time on many accounts. Lawful money is worth no more than old tenor; creditors don't receive an eighth part of their old debts, nor ministers w.

A NEW HAND TO THE WORK. We have re- Haines of the Senate was chairman, he edited by Ephraim Maxham. This paper charts, engravings, medals, and collections of

other purposes.

Dissolve five or six bits of Gum Mastic, phial full of strong glue. Add two small bits of Gum Galbanum or Gum Ammoniacum, Riots in New Brunswick.-We mentio

Protestant dynasty on the throne of Orent Britain. Of course, the recognition of the day excites the ire of the Popish Irish, or off the skeeters, and spanks the children, all at one operation.

ROCKING AND FANNING. Inc. New Or Britain. Of course, the recognition of the day excites the ire of the Popish Irish, or Ribbonnen; and quarrels and riots very often arise between them on the 12th of July.

it will soon reach at least three headred, so of thicking. [Wilson's Granhology.

WHO DISCOVERED THE LETHEON? We as they are now in arrogating to themselves After the company had examined the estab- the merit of it. Dr. Morton, Dentist, of Boslishment they partook of an excellent colla- ton, is entitled to the credit of first putting it into frequent practice, according to the sug-

many who were present. The parties we start of BRAINS. The parties markably fine, the country in its gayest attire, are in ecstacies if they can get a celebrated WEIGHT OF BRAINS. The phrenologists man's brains to weigh. We see it stated that they have been weighing the brain of the late the enterprising proprietor and the pleasures Dr. Chalmers, and that they are a little disappointed in not finding him so heavy brained man after all. Dupuytren's (the celebrated French surgeon) weighed 64 ounces; energy are of more importance than the CONTINENTAL MONEY. The entire amount number of pounds avoirdupois that the brain of Continental money issued by Government will weigh. Byron had a very small head,

"TAYLOR MEETING." Quite a spirited in January, 1777, \$105 in paper of the U. S. considering the propriety of presenting his was to be received; in July, \$125 in paper; (Gen. Zachary Taylor's) name to the people April, \$400; July, \$425; October, \$500; 17- President of the United States.." Hon. E. 79, January, \$2934; April, \$4000; from the L. Hamlin presided. Numerous speeches first of April to the twentieth, 1780, one were made by gentlemen from different sec-Spanish dollar was equivalent in value to tions of the State, warmly advocating Gen. forty dollars of the old emission; May 25, to Taylor's nomination, and resolves were pas-\$60 do. The depreciation of the paper con- sed, expressive of confidence in the General,

DEATH OF AN EDITOR, Joseph C. Neal, Esq., the accomplished Editor of "Neal's Saturday Gazette," Philedelphia, died, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, at his residence in that city, on Saturday, the 17th instant, aged forty years. He was a native of Indian meal for \$30 per bushel; corn \$35; Greenland, New Hampshire; and was one of

Capt. Pilsbury, son of Hon. Timothy Pilsfor a bushel of wheat meal," and Mr. Willis bury, formerly of this State, caught the velremarks that, "by the scale in June, one hun- low fever at Vera Cruz and died. He was commander of the steamer McKim

> CROPS IN PENOBSCOT. E. Fairfield, Esq. in a letter to us dated Patten, July 14th, says: "Farmers are just beginning to cut their grass. There is an abundance of it; and other crops look extraordinarily well."

M. VATTEMARE'S ADDRESS. On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the members of the ceived a new paper—No. 1, from Waterville, ALEXANDER VATTEMARE, of the city of Paris, in this county, entitled The Eastern Mail.

It is a neat, thrifty-looking, good sized sheet, published by Maxham & Drummond, and success in effecting exchanges of books, maps, takes the place of the "Union," which was suspended not long since. Hitherto, papers have been rather short lived in Waterville, is agency, and he is now actively engaged in but, Ephraim, you'll make it "go" if you only stick to it. It takes time for a paper to get rooted and grow and flourish, as much as it does a hill of corn, or an apple tree. Stick—doing with unwearied energy, can hesitate in the great work he has done and is still doing with unwearied energy, can hesitate in enrolling him among the banefactors of many work, live on saw-dust and the East wind, and when the Ticonicers find they can't starve you out, they'll take hold strong and help you out, they'll take hold strong and help you of conducting them, are the strongest bonds of ARMENIAN CEMENT. The following ce-from Nation to Nation. M. Vattemare has ARMENIAN CEMENT. The following tement is said to be used by the Armenian Turks in cementing diamonds and precious stones to watches and jewelry, and for many to return anything of a similar kind or like value. The State has no extensive collections are or science, but we have the each the size of a pea, in as much spirits of wine as will suffice to render it liquid, and in developed; and have hearts to feel and apanother vessel dissolve as much isinglass, pre-viously a little softened with water, (though none of the water must be used,) in French brandy or good rum, as will make a two ounce of France. [Journal.

of Gum Galbanum or Gum Ammoniacum, which must be rubbed or ground till they are dissolved. Then mix the whole with sufficient heat. Keep the glue in a phial closely stopped, and when it is to be used, set the phial in boiling water.

Mammoth Steamer. A steamer called the United States is now building in New York, for Charles H. Marshall, that is to be these thousand and eighteness tops burthen.

Riots in New Brunswick.—We mentioned briefly, on Tuesday, the fact, communicated by a friend who had just returned from St. John, N. B., that serious riots had recently occurred in the Province, between the Orangemen and the Ribbonmen. We have since examined the St. John Morning News of the 16th, and the Frederickton Head Quarters of the 16th inst.

From these papers we learn that Monday, the 12th, was the anniversary of the battle of Boyne. Ireland, by which, it will be re-

three thousand and eighty-one tons burthen.

That is 81 tons larger than the 74 gun ship Pennsylvania. She is to run between New deposits of the Syuarge This day, therefore the coverthrew of the Syuarge This day, therefore the Syuarge This day, the Syuarge Thi Orleans and Havre in France.

New dynasty of the Stuarts. This day, therefore, is observed by the Protestant Irish, under the ROCKING AND FANNING. The New Or- Protestant dynasty on the throne of Great

off the skeeters, and spanks the children, all at one operation.

A FAT SALARY. Lord Morpeth has been offered the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a salary of about \$100,000 per annum. We can find a dozen men who would take it for less than that.

A ROCK UPON A RAILROAD. A rock as large as a half a barrel slid down from a bank on to the Fall River Railroad. The cow catcher "hit it a lick" as the locomotive came along, which rolled it off again. It broke the cow catcher to pieces but the cars passed in safety. Rail Roads have no business to have rocks where they can slide down hill on to

the statistical that English Grammar, as at present taught, is not only imperfectly taught, but many errors are incucleated which will not stand the test of science or common sense. We are pleased to find one man with courses from statement of the test of science or common sense of the first liker as the first liker as the common sense of the first liker as the first liker a

[Libery Cultivator. coup, which ill very abundant."

SCISSORS' OWN COLUMN.

03- Among the trophies brought home by Col. Doninstrumental in capturing from the Capuchins during the civil wars in Mexico. It is of brass, but there is a large admixture of silver in its composition, which causes it to produce a report so sharp and ringing, that its noise is clearly distinguishable amidst the hursts of a whole park of artillery.

3.9- A native of "N. York," describing with claracteristic exaggeration the remarkable properties of guano as a promoter of vegetation, said that a few hours after planting cucumber seeds, the dirt began to fly and the vines came up like a streak; and although he started off at the top of his speed, the vines overtook and covered him; and on taking out his knife to

took and covered him; and on taking out his knife to cut the "darned things," he found a large encumber Resolves relative to the Mexican war con

er, in the London Times of June 20th says that between £14,000 and £15,000 have been paid by him to

tent digests, that I may exasperate the excrescences of this nocturnal, cylindrical luminary, in order that the rick—of Geo. W. Hackett—bill to authorize a whardazzle the visions of our ocular optics more potently." dazzle the visions of our ocular optics more potently."

(C)—The wife of Col. Fremont has left Washington, for the purpose of joining her husband in California. She started under the escort of the famous Kit Carson, and designs travelling under his protection, eighteen handled wife to a little to the control of the famous control of the famous Kit Carson, and designs travelling under his protection, eighteen handled wife to a little of the famous Kit Carson, and designs travelling under his protection, eighteen handled wife to a little of the famous Kit Carson of t

RY-The freighting business upon the Boston and Maine Railroad is suid to be exceedingly large. Great quantities of freight are accumulating at the depots, for want of cars to transport it, although one hundred have Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad to North Anson, be referred to the next Legislature. Accepted. been despatched from Boston, daily, for the last two

A contributor to the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, thus apostrophizes the prairies:

Great western waste of bottom land, Flat as a pancake, rich as grease! Where gnats are full as big as toads, And 'skeeters are as big as geese ! O, lonesome, windy, grassy place, Where buffaloes and snakes prevail; The first with dreadful looking face,

The last with dreadful sounding tail ! I'd rather live on camei's rump, And be a yankee doudle beggar, Than where they never see a stump, And shake to death with fever n'ager

(C) Alarming corn riots occurred on the fith ultimo the houses of the corn dealers, many of whom are Jews, carried off a large quantity of grain, and murdered five Jewish merchants. A large body of cavalry charged and succeeded in dispersing the rioters, of whom thirty were killed and many wounded.

82- "Mr. Green," said a tolerably dressed female

the other day, entering a grocery in which were several customers, "have you any fresh corned pork?"
"Yes ma'am." "How much is this sugar a pound?"
"Yes ma'am." "How much is this sugar a pound?" "One shilling, ma'am." "Let me have," she continued, lowering her voice, "half a pint of gin and charge it as sugar on the book."

"Report of the joint committee that the two houses

discovered that his pockets in which he carried matches to light his cigars, were entirely consumed. OF A child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of Danbury,

play with, and died in forty-eight hours. An analysis of the card showed that the enamel or coating was composed of carbonate of lead.

WF-Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and

in his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said, "A news-

OF Abbot Lawrence, of Boston, has a plan for disposing of our rapidly accumulating numbers of pauper emigrants, as follows: "I would send the foreign paupers back!" says Mr. Lawrence, "but not to Ireland, not to Scotland, not to Wales; I would send them up the Thames to London, and land them opposite the Parliament House, under its very saves, and, if possible, while Parliament was in session!"

OF The printers in Boston contemplate erecting a monument to Stephen Daye, who established the first printing press in this country. He died in Cambridge in 1668. It is proposed to erect the monument in Mount Auburn.

OF Anong other new enterprises in Wisconsia, is the establishment of a Norwegian press in the town of

OF Among other new enterprises in Wisconsin, is the establishment of a Norwegian press in the town of Norway, Racine county. The paper is to be conducted and edited by a gentleman who speaks English well.

Mr. Blaisdell moved to amend so as merely to ex-

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TURODAY, July 20.

tween £14,000 and £15,000 have been paid by him to three American authors alone.

(Gr A young gentleman, having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers, across the table, addressed her in the following strain: "Most beautiful, accomplished and churming lady; will your Ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved condescension of your infinite goodness, please extend to your most obsequious, devoted and very humble servant, that puir of ignipotent digests, that I may exasperate the excrescence of the stumpage, was non-concurred, 14 to 9.

Mr. Ayer moved to insert the names of Thomas Chadwick of Portland, and Tristram Jordan of Topshary, as the persons to make the settlement, in conjunction with the Land Agent, instead of "such persons as the Governor and Council may appoint."

After some conversation, the amendment of Mr. Ayer was adopted, and the resolve passed to be engressed.

effulgent brightness of its resplendent brilliancy may in tide-waters in Thomaston—to establish the Buck-dazzle the visions of our ocular optics more potently."

son, and designs travelling under his protection, eightern hundred miles, to a point where the Colonel has agreed to meet her.

(C)—"I am constrained to call on you this morning," says Tap, "for I owe a hundred dollars at the bank, which I have got to pay to-day." "You have got to pay!" replied Sip; "the more lucky for you then; for I owe ten dollars, and hav'nt got the first dollar to-wards it."

Description:

Descrip

Mr. Perry hid upon the table certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Norway, Paris and

read. They express an opposition to the proposed railroad, as tending to the injury of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and the Androscoggin and Kennebes Railroads, which they believe entitled to protection and regard of the Legislature. The State, as they understand, has morally pledged its faith against grant-ing any railroad charters, which will be likely to delay the building of those roads. Therefore protest

against the Skowhegan road.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Bill to set off certain lands from Waterboro' to Alfred was taken up, and after some discussion, passed Bill to exempt Islesboro', Vinalhaven and North (C) Alarming corn riots occurred on the 6th ultimo Haven from the operation of the Town Court law was at Gross Waradin, in Hungary. The mob attacked taken up, and after some debate, was passed to be

Charge it as sugar on the book."

At a dinner party in Glasgow, flames were seen issuing from a gentleman's cont tails; a rush was made towards him, and his cont tails cut away, when it was discovered that his restaurable to the contract of the contract SENATE. The Railroad Committee reported that

OF A child of Mr. Charles Chapman, of Danbury, ct., was poisoned on the 6th inst., by putting a visiting card in its mouth which its mother had given it to from North Anson to Waterville.

Mr. A. then moved that the petition for the extension e recommitted. The motion prevailed.

paper and a Bible in every house; a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal support of virtue, morality and evil liberty."

(C)—A letter from Batavia, says that the commerce in ice in the burning climate of India, and the Indian Archipelago, chiefly carried on by the United States, has become very lucrative. One house in Boston, in a single year sent 101 vessels with cargoes of ice to Asia, which yielded tee millions of florius—almost as much as the product of the whole wine harvest of Bordeaux.

(C)—The following beautiful sentiment was given at the celebration of the "Fourth," at Orono, Me., by Israel Washburn, Jr. Esq.: Our Country—Its churches, and its schools, and its benevolence, and its charitable institutions,—if we love the one we must cherish.

Israel Washburn, Jr. Esq.: Our Country—Its churches, and its schools, and its benevolence, and its charitable institutions,—if we love the one we must cherish the other.

By There are now upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand, pervons, or more than one third of the entire population, receiving rations at the public expense, under the Temporary Relief Act, in Ireland.
Cy The Dublin Horticultural Society has recently offered a premium of \$10,000, and the Edinburgh Horticultural Society one of \$5000, for a blue Dablis!

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Offered a premium of \$10,000, and the Edinburgh Horticultur

23, nays 2.

The eighth resolve is as follows:

Resolved, That, while we rejoice at the success of our arms, and behold with pride our victorious eagles, stretched across the entire continent, we deplore the heavy loss of life with which it has been attended, and sympathise with the bereaved, who, though deeply afflicted, are consoled by the reflection that it is sweet to die for one's country.

The eighth resolve is as follows:

Nou a mere synopsis of my wanderings and privations.

On the evening of the 19th of February, is arrived at Perote, under the surveillance of a strong escort. I was immediately locked up in a forlorn looking apartment, paved with brick, and without one single article of furniture. I passed that night worm the

After some remarks, the resolve was adopted years.

23, mays 3.

The last resolve, for transmitting copies to the President, Governors, Senators and Representatives in Congress, was adopted by the same vote.

The plurality resolves were taken up. The Senate had refused them a passage, but the House passed them.

Mr. Perry moved that the Senate insist on its vote, which motion prevailed.

without the covering of a cloak even, as well as the two following. My baggage was sent to me from Vera Cruz, but the coach was robbed, and I lost it all with more than \$150 in money.

I purchased other clothes here and proceeded towards Mexico. On my route I was robbed of every thing, and arrived in the cap-

hich motion prevailed.

Numerous bills and resolves were read once—do. of Piscataquis that a county tax may be ordered for 1848; and the estimates of the counties of Oxford and

of the receipts and disbursements.

Mr. E. L. Hamin moved a re-consideration of the vote non-concurring the Senate in striking out the second section. This motion was agreed to, 60 to 28.

nate amendment was then agreed to 69 to 17.

although most unwillingly. I feel certain learning conferees.

Passed Finally Bills to incorporate the Biddeford Bank—Lewiston Falls Bank—Westport Bridge—N. Pond Steamboat Co.—to set off certain land from Princeton to Baileyville—to set off part of Lowell to Burlington—to amend chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relation to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to resolve the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution in relative to relative the excit of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves providing for an amendment to the constitution of the Revised Statutes—resolves provided to resolve the resolves for the resolves for the resolves for t tes—resolves providing for an amendment to the con-litution in relation to pledging the credit of the State

Bill authorizing the improvement of Kennebec river between Kendall's Mills and Skowhegan, and granting the right of steam navigation there, was read a second

nothing in the charter shall be construed as pledging the faith of the State against granting any railroad charter parallel with the contemplated improvements.

After some conversation, the amendment was adop-

Bill to set off the town of Porter from Oxford to York was taken up. Mr. Perry moved to refer the bill to the next Legislature, which motion prevailed.

Report that the bill to incorporate the town of Anna-burg ought not to necessary and two Chambers. The Ayuntiamento (municipal-burg ought not to necessary and the control of the control of

Passed finally—Bill to incorporate the Lewiston Falls Bank—the Biddeford Bank—to amend chap. 172 of the Revised Statutes—to incorporate North Pond Steamboat Co.—to set off certain lands from Prince—to the contract of the statutes—to incorporate North Pond Steamboat Co.—to set off certain lands from Prince—to the contract of the statutes—to incorporate the Lewiston in the strangest contrasts of vice and virtue, of splendor and of misery.

[Fraser's Magazine, London.]

road through Dennis' Notch—for the repair and im-provement of Fish river road—for the purchase of Williamson's History—Bills to increase the salaries of the Judge and Register of Probate of Franklin tribute never to be paid except to a very rare o.—additional respecting corporations—authorizing combination of intellectual and moral great-dashington County Commissioners to lay out a road ness. He was the champion of truth and

Mr. Pike moved to refer the bill to the next Legislature. Lost, 55 to 61.

Mr. M. Goodwin moved to strike out 40 cents and insert 25 cents per thousand, and for that purpose to reconsider the vote, adopting the Senate amendment. The reconsideration prevailed, 61 to 43. Mr. Goodwin's amendment was adopted, 67 to 40. The bill was pussed to be engrossed, yeas 78, nays 38.

APTERNOON. The death of Dr. Thomas W. Bridgham, representative from Leeds and Wayne, was announced by Mr. Otis of Hallawell, with some appropriate remarks; and both branches adjourned immediately, having transacted but little business of importance.

When Moses, the leader of Israel's hosts, ascended Mount Nebo, from the plains of Moab, and was thence removed to the upper world, his departure was made known, by

These fortifications may be briefly described as follows:—They form a continuous enclosure extending round the city, to be bastioned and terraced, with 30 feet of encampment faced with masonry. In front of this wall, which is 20 miles in length, runs a line of ditches, lined with masonry, about 20 feet in depth. These of course are, or may be, filled with water. From the surface of the water to the top of the embankment, where is of course the fortifications are, if possible, stronger than ever, and the means of defence more secure. The artillery will have a range

ation in the vital constituents of the blood; that it deprives it of its oxygen and the power of coagulation—that the blood takes a long time to regain its life-supporting, flesh-forming character, and the patient often sinks into death. The use of ether also tends to produce tubercular consumption of the lungs. In thirty cases of death after the use of ether, they could be traced to recent tubercles, believed to be produced by ether.

[Boston Traveller.

[Boston Traveller.

[Boston Traveller.]

A Compliment. Hon. Mr. Buchanan, who accompanied the President to this State, thought Portland the handsomest site in the

when the rights and honor of the country depend upon its successful issue—the man who will embarrass his own government, &c. merits the execution of patriotic men."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

MIDSHIPMAN ROCERS. The Pennsylvanian publishes the following extracts of a letter from Midshipman Rogers, recently received by his father, who resides in Delaware, which have the appropriate and the propriate a

win government, &c. merits the execution of particle men."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The loarth resolve is complimentary of the courage and conduct of our army and navy in Mexico—closing with the assertion that their bravery and success has demonstrated to the world that we not only know our rights, but have the will and power to maintain them. Adopted; yeas 24, nays, Baker, Leighton, Lothrop.

The fifth resolve (in favor of Gen. Taylor) was rejected,—yeas 12, nays 15.

The Scott resolution was rejected as follows: yeas 12, nays 15.

The Scott resolution was rejected as follows: yeas 12, nays 15. The Scott resolution was rejected as follows: yeas 12, nays 15.

The eighth resolve is as follows:

Resolved, That we shall hall with joy a return to peace, founded upon principles honorable to this nation, and just to Mexico; and it becomes the duty of our government to prosecute the war with vigor, and we piedge to it a prompt and cheerful co-operation, until such a peace can be concluded.

After some debate, the resolve was adopted—yeas 1 look back to it with painful feelings. I give you a mere synopsis of my capture, determined this government to regard me as a spy. I think I can now assure you that you may be anish all such fears; their inquisitions must have proved my condemnation would be opposed to all rules of civilized warfare. My situation has been critical, and even how I look back to it with painful feelings. I give you a mere synopsis of my wanderings and

die for one's country.

After some remarks, the resolve was adopted—yeas without the covering of a cloak even, as well

Passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Mr. White of Bucksport, from the committee on county estimates, reported legislation inexpedient on the petition of the County Commissioners of the county Commissioners of the county Commissioners of the county Commissioners of the county tax may be ordered for

Hancock for that purpose.

Bill to incorporate Lake Heron Dam Company was taken up.

The Senate amendments were discussed, and the first, reducing the toll to 40 cents, was adopted. The second, striking out the second section, was non-concurred, 37 to 41. On motion of Mr. E. L. Hamlin, a further amendment was adopted, requiring annual returns of the mount of lumber passing the dam, and of the receipts and disbursements. Such is a mere outline of my hardshine.

Your letter of January 1st, my dear-I have received and determined to refuse your generous offer, which affected me sensibly: The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Resolve for the amendment of the Constitution (plurality) came from the Senate, they insisting on their vote refusing to pass them. The House insisted, and appointed Messrs. H. Hamlin, W. Thomas and Valanthough most unwillingly. I feel certain as I am without any other means—as I los

Mexico. Of all the cities built by the Spaniards in the New World, Mexico is the handsemest; and Europe might be proud of reckoning it amongst her capitals. In the es, with domes of blue and yellow earthenware; houses, with bright, many-colored walls; and balconies overhung with canvass, which gives them the appearance of a constant gala. The cathedral occupies one side of the Plaza Mayor, and towers over the palaces of the presidency, a low parallelogram, containing within itself the seven administrations, a pris-Report that the bill to incorporate the town of Annsburg ought not to pass, was accepted.

Bill providing for the election of Electors of President and Vice President by plurality, was taken up. It provides that if a less number than a majority of the electors is chosen, the Legislature shall be called together to fill the vacancies. If a majority is chosen, any vacancies are to be filled by the electors themselves. The bill was passed to be engrossed, without appropriately according to the place a right angle, continued by the portions of Las Flores and the Parian, vast commercial stores. The streets of Santo Domingo, of San Francisco, of Tacuba, of La Mounaic, and of Monterila, pour into the Plaza Mayor a crowd incesantly renewed, always in motion; a few minutes spent in which, suffice to shew you Mexican society

Steamboat Co.—to set off certain lands from Princeton to Baileyville—part of Lowell to Burlington—to
incorporate Wesport Bridge proprietors—resolve for
an amendment to the constitution relative to pledging
the State field. &c.

DR. CHALMERS.—AN EXAMPLE TO YOUTH.
It is estimated, in the Edinburgh journals,
that the funeral of Dr. Chalmers was attendthat the funeral of burdled thousand persons.

Washington County Commissioners to lay out a road over tide waters—to change the names of certain persons—to incorporate Moosehead Lake Railway Co.—resolve for the payment of agricultural bounties to Passamaquoddy Indians.

Mr. Goodwin of Shapleigh, moved a re-consideration of the vote passing to be engrossed the bill granting a toll to the Lake Heron Dam Co. Carried, 66 to Mr. Pike moved to refer the bill to the next Legis-

FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.—The Minister of War has just described to the French Chambers a statement of the cost of the works in the fortifications of Paris. All the forts were finished and rendered habitable in 1846. The sums expended upon these works since 1840, when the bill was presented and carried through by M. Thiers, up to the present time. through by M. Thiers, up to the present time, has been 28 millions of dollars—exactly the sum granted by the Chambers to the petition of M. Thiers. of M. Thiers.

These fortifications may be briefly described mously encountered poverty and the oppres-

filled with water. From the surface of the water to the top of the embankment, where is stationed the artillery, is a height of 50 feet. Outside of these works, and distributed at equal distances round the capital, are 15 forts, which are so many small but complete fortresses, including magazines, barracks, &c.—
The distance of this line of fortifications from the barriers, or inner wall of the city, where the octroi duttes are taken on all food which enters, varies from 1 1-4 to 2 miles. The river Seine cuts the wall in two places, where of course the fortifications are, if possible, attorners then ever end the means of fearers.

Boston Atlas.

SHE WOULD BE A SAILOR. Julia Bickford, of three miles.

With one small exception, these immense been in the watch house during the past week, With one small exception, these immense works are now finished, nearly ready for the reception of the armament. The expense of this armament,—which is to consist of 2200 cannon and mortars, 200,000 muskets, 1500 fuzees, 2700 gun-carriages, employing a million of projectiles of various sorts, 1,600,000 pounds of lead, 4,000,000 pounds of powder, and 10,000,000 cartouches,—will not be far from \$4,000,000. With such fortifications and such an armament as this, the enemy will have to resort to such uses de querre as Darius practiced on the boasting Babylonians to enable him to enter the city. [Traveller.

Use of Ether in London, Our London the termination of the voyage, her sex was USE OF ETHER IN LONDON. Our London correspondent writes that the use of ether in England is now doing much more harm than good. Nurses give it to children, and ladies take it for the agreeable sensation it produces! It has been proved, however, that not unlike the effects of opium, it leaves the slave to it only an imbecile, drivelling idiot. Dr. Pickford also gives some alarming facts. He says that ether produces a chemical alteration in the vital constituents of the blood; that it deprives it of its oxygen and the power

George J. Fairfield, brother of Senator Fairfield, of this State, has been appointed United States Consul at Buenos Ayres.

A Companied the President to this State, who accompanied the President to this State, thought Portland the handsomest city in the Union, with the exception of New Haven—and not inferior to that, even.

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TO YOUTH. h journals, was attend-ind persons. a very rare noral greatodness and ge and gratre in which

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THE WAR NEWS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Negoliations for Peace—Mr. Buchanan's Letter—Mission of Mr. Trist—Movements of Gen. Scott.

The New Orleans Picayune Extra of July 12th, has been received by the Express of the New York and Philadelphia papers. It contains the following intelligence.

The Picayune's Extra of July 12 was received by the arrival of the steamer McKim, which left Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., files from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. The Government paper published a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the members of the Mexican Congress, referring to them a dispatch from Secretary Buchanan, announcing the appointment of Mr. Trist. Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send Commissioners to Jalapa, Havana or any other point, before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such condition absolutely inadmissable.

Another order down to the 30th. The Republicano of the 29th says nothing about the subject, but in that paper of the 30th. Is about the subject, but in that paper of the 30th is annothing about the subject, but in that paper of the 30th. Is appeared to where had marched in large letters "Very Important." This postscript mentions the receipt of letters announcing the debrkation of 1800 men at Vera Cruz from Tampico who had marched immediately for Puebla. (This is probably Gen. Cadwalla-der's detachment.)

The letters farther said that Gen. Scott had already ordered the march of the first brigade, consisting of fifteen hundred troops with ten guns and a mortar, toward the city of Mexico, when he learned that the train was detained at Nopaluean, (forty-two miles this side of Puebla and fifty-one beyond Perote,) that he thereupon counternanded the march upon Mexico, and despatched a force to the assisting the probably postpone his ma

vigor—the most remarkable action of the war taking place after negotiations had been concluded.

We hear not a word of the American offi-

Such a preliminary condition to negotiation cannot be cited in modern times; at least Mr. Buchauan knows of none. He then exposes days deferred. the unusual conduct of Mexico under another aspect. The President had desired to avoid FROM VERA CRUZ.—We have seen letters the war; had sent a Minister to negotiate a from two officers of the army of the United peace, even after the war was commenced by the attack of the Mexican troops upon Gen.
Taylor. The President had reiterated propositions with a view to open negotiations which would put an end to hostilities. He had declared to the world that he would exact no clared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties, and yet the Mexican Government had refused to receive the Minister sent to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon what basis she would consent to a settlement of the difference between the two a settlement of the difference between the two had been a Scott was still at Puebla. He confirms the accounts in respect to the transmission of Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Mexican government, and also that Santa Anna had issued a proclamation requiring the Mexican Congress to assemble to consider the proposition. It is said that Santa Anna was unwilling to assume the responsibility himself, but desired to throw it upon Congress; many

Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such condition absolutely inadmissable, neither demanded by national honor nor sanctified by the practice of nations. He urges that such a preliminary condition would render wars interminable, especially contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerants. He shows how puerile a course it would be for a nation which had sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's to all the advantage it had won, and withdraw force in order to induce negotiations, without any certainty or security that peace would ensue from such negotiations.

He then cites the case of the last war with Great Britain to show that we never considered for a moment that our nation required us to insist upon a withdrawal of British troops and it was notorious that while negotiations were going on at Ghent, hostilites were carried on upon both sides with unwouted vigor—the most remarkable action of the war taking place after negotiations had been contained to prevent their.

We see an order of Santa Anna, issued of the 29th, admitting provisions of various kinds into the eity free of duty. This is to last only as long as martial law prevails.

Another order has been issued modifying a previous one directing the closing of shops every afternoon.—They are now to be closed only on Thursdays. The object of closing the shops was to compel everybody to turn out or military drill.

On the 23th, Gen. Santa Anna issued through the Secretary of War, a brief but stringent decree to this effect. The army of the enemy being upon the ever of moving upon this capital with a view to attack the same, and the moment having arrived to act boldly, energetically, and uniformly, to repel our common enemy in a manner decisive and happy for our arms, it is declared that, martial law having been declared, it shall be strictly enforced, and that no other authority what

would be at once transmitted to it for its action.

We learn by the Mexican papers that Congress was at once convened to take the matter into consideration but up to the 29th June no quorum had been procured.

By a letter from a source entitled to great respect we farther learn that Gen. Scott gave the Mexican Government until the 30th ult. to act upon the letter, when, if nothing should be done, he would march on the capital.

Nothing farther had been heard from Generals Cadwalader or Pillow at Vera Cruz, but it is presumed that they had arrived at Gen. Scott's headquarters.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Garay, in command of that town, where several hundred troops were stationed.

The prisoners were treated with some consideration by Gen. Garay, and much more kindness than they had before met with.—

They were informed by him that he had no orders to dispose of them, and that although the presumed it was the purpose of the Government to send them on to Tampico he had no instructions to that effect. The prisoners were here furnished with twenty-five cents each daily for their expenses. This money Gen. Garay appears to have raised by contributions among the town's people. After waiting here some days, seeing no prospect of release, and fearing lest events at the capital might induce the Government to change its intention of forwarding them to Tampico, they determined to effect their escape. They attempted this in small parties of five at one time, two at another and five at another some in all left on the 37th Tha of five at one time, two at another and five at another. Seven in all left on the 27th. The

After their arrival at Tampico, i.e., After their arrival at Tampico, i.e., and there by a Mexican that about thirty of the men had also attempted to escape; that twenty-five of them had been retaken, and three others shot in the pursuit. These were the reports at Tampico, but our informant does not place implicit confidence in them.—

He has little expectation that Col. De Russy's expedition will prove of any avail in procuring the confidence in them.—

He thinks He has little expectation that Col. De Russy's expedition will prove of any avail in procuring the release of the other prisoners. He thinks it certainly will fail, if the intention be to rescue the men by force. The movement of the Colonel will inevitably be reported to Gen. Garay in advance, and if he does not feel himself strong enough to receive an attack, he can very readily send off the prisoners farther into the interior.

The fate of these men is greatly to be deplored, and we cannot but think there has been remissness on the part of Gen. Scott in not obtaining their release. With a number of Mexican officers in our power, we would have brought that Government to a sense of

passible snows; they sent forward two men

whom were women and children! I hey had not provisions enough to last them through the month of February. A party had been fitted at Sacramento, with provisions, &c. to go to their relief. The citizens of Yerba Buena subscribed \$1500 to purchase clothing, &c. and a company of twenty men had gone from that place to the encampment of the sufferers.

March of the first of the first

irst five were all re-taken and carried back to Huejutla, but one of them again escaped, and with the other seven reached Tampico. They marched principally by night, and were from four to six days on the route.

After their arrival at Tampico, news reached there by a Mexican that about thirty of the weak and also attempted to a seven the their arrival at Tampico, news reached there by a Mexican that about thirty of the weak and also attempted to a seven the their arrival at Tampico, news reached there by a Mexican that about thirty of the weak and also attempted to a seven the their arrival at Tampico, news reached there by a Mexican that about thirty of the weak and also attempted to a seven the transfer of WOOL.-American full blood, - . . 39 @ 424

of Mexican officers in our power, we would have brought that Government to a sense of its obligations to our prisoners, by hanging up some of their own to the first tree.

[N. N. Picayune of 16th.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The most important item of intelligence is the settlement of the difference between Com. Shubrick and Gen Kearney as to the Government of the country. They have jointly issued a circular to the effect, that the former is to regulate the import trade and the establishment of port regulations, and the latter to administer the Government.

Fifteen hundred emigrants are said to have arrived in the California Valley during the three months previous to January 9.

California papers give most painful accounts of the sufferings of the settlers who left Missouri in May, 1846. Twenty-three wagons, with sixty or eighty persons, lost their way in October, and were overtaken by impassible snows; they sent forward two men for assistance, who obtained some flour and or cases and control of the country to the settlers who left missouries, who obtained some flour and or cases and to the counts of the sufferings of the settlers who left missouries in May, 1846. Twenty-three wagons, with sixty or eighty persons, lost their way in October, and were overtaken by impassible snows; they sent forward two men for assistance, who obtained some flour and or cases the country to the country to

returned to receive the Minister sent to her ageing the Mean of any defining to search the requiring the Mean of the region of the contribution, Mention had not seen and the received for the sentence of the difference between the two thirds, Mentions in the difference of the two the difference between the difference between the difference between the difference between the two thirds, Mentions proceeds, if Mexico the two the two the two the difference between the two thirds, Mentions that the thirds are the sent of the difference between the two the difference between the difference b

fitted at Sacramento, with provisions, &c. to go to their relief. The citizens of Yerba Buena subscribed \$1500 to purchase clothing, &c. and a company of twenty men had gone from that place to the encampment of the sufferers.

Dreadful Accident—Four Lives Lost.—While the workmen on the Central Railroad were engaged in removing the earth in the deep cut north of this village, on Saturday last, a large mass of sand and gravel gave way and was precipitated upon them, burying four from five to six feet below the surface, and nearly covering two or three others. Those who were not entirely covered were released

MONUMENTS, &c. THE Subscribers having enlarged their stock now for sale at their shop in Augusta, at the foot oill, in Market Square, opposite G. Child's store, a

THE FALL TERM will commence on MONDAY the
30th of August, under the care of Calvis Bickford,
n experienced and well qualified Instructor. Tuition from
i3 to \$i, depending on the studies pursued.
J. SOUTHWICK, Sec'y.
Vassalboro', July 26, 1847.
5w30

R EVOLVING HORSE RAKES just received and for some by 28 JOHN MEANS & SON. TO GRAIN GROWERS.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building Pitts' Herse Powers and Pitts' Mackine for Thrashing and Cleasing Grain, with the most recent improvements, at their Shop in Winthrop Village, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory. Also, the common Thrashers without the Cleansers.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN,

CYRUS DAVIS.

2216 NORTHERN PORK and LARD for sale by June 1st. 22 ANTHONY & MORTON.

A MERICAN OIL—A large supply received by H. J. SELDEN & CO., Hallowell. 15 JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS WANTED by WM. E. RICHARDSON, of East Mt. Vernon, to work on thick pegged work. *Sw21 NEW BOOKSTORE.

ALONZO GAUBERT.

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, NO. 6 ARCH ROW, AUGUSTA. COFFEE, Roasted and Ground, for sale by
22
B. Libby & CO. 2000 LBS. Boston pure and extra ground white lead, received this day and for sale low by May 4. 18 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. WORCESTER COUNTY CHEESE for sale by June 1st. 22 ANTHONY & MORTON.

WINDOW SHADES. JUST RECEIVED, at PIERCE'S Furniture and Crock-ery Store, No. 4 Union Block, a splendid lot of Painted Window Shades, at prices from \$1,25 to \$5. Call and sec.

RYE and RYE MEAL kept constantly on hand and for sale by 25 B. LIBEY & CO. DARTRIDGE'S Cast Steel MANURE FORKS, King's do. Long Handled do.; German Steel Garden RAKÉ and HOES, just received and for sale by Augusta, April 26. 17 JOHN MEANS & SON.

GENT'S FURNIHSING GOODS. SHIRTS, Bosoms, Collars; Self-adjusting, Italian, and Fancy Cravats; Gloves, Hose, Suspenders, Haadker-chiefs, &c. &c., at No. 7, Union Block. Augusta, May 24.

 ${
m E}^{
m NGLISH}$ LINSEED OIL—400 gallons, just rec'd and for sale by May 17. J. E. LADD.

LABOR SAVING MACHINE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE, having been used in Portland, Gardiner, Augusta, and elsewhere, for several months past, by many families, to whom reference will be given) has now acquired a fame which should astisfy every person of its merits. It removes the dirt from the clothes by the combined action and reaction, (or rubbing) consequently it cannot injure them. Add to this its extreme simplicity, which is such that persons of the most ordinary capacity can use it. The labor being quite light, boys or girls from 12 to 14 years of age can work it, with the utmost facility. With this machine is a woman can wash, is 3 or 4 hours, as much as in a day and a half in the ordinary method.

It is truly a Labor Saving Mackine. The washing day in New England has hitherto been a severe tax on the physical constitutions of the women, but this machine is destined, in a great measure, to relieve them from the hardships of that day.

The machine is built in the most substantial manner, and warranted to perform well if used according to directions. Being quite portable, they can be sent (with directions for use) to any part of the country.

Manufactured at Gardiner, Augusta, and Pittston, by Winnert & TUCKER, Sele Proprietors for the State of Maine, and sold by them and their Agents, where all who are desirous of examining it for themselves, are respectfully invited to call.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY. LABOR SAVING MACHINE.

who are destrous of examining it for themselves, are respectfully invited to call.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES PREDERICK POSTER continues to manufacture of the stand, No. 300 Washington street, opposite No. 26, each city of the last ten years—and his residence and business being the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss business than any other persons engaged in it in this city or any other persons engaged in it in this city or any other persons engaged in it in this city or any other persons engaged in it in this city or any other persons engaged in the this city or any other persons engaged in the this city or any other persons engaged in the this city or any other persons engaged in the this city or any other persons engaged in the this city or any other persons engaged in the this city or any other persons on the second standard to the second of the time, day or extended to maswer as or the last twenty-dry engaged the second of the se

NEW CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

Hill, in Market Square, opposite G. Child's store, a large assortment of the beat

Inline and New York White and Blue Marble,

Hartland, Quincy and English Slate, Soapatone, &c., &c. We would respectfully suggest to those persons who have occosion to purchase Grave Stones, Tomb Tables, Marble or Grante Monuments, Soapatone wrought to any form required, Soapatone for surrounding Funnels and Registers, for funaces and for surrounding Funnels and Registers, for funaces and for aerrounding boilers; Paint Stones, &c., &c., that if they will call and examine their stock, work, and prices, they will endeavor to satisfy them for all trouble thus taken, and they will furnish, to say the least, as good Marble and work, and as cheap as at any other establishment in this vicinity, and persons will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. They would say that persons in Augusta wishing to have their lots filled up, they will fut them in the best manner and upon reasonable terms, and set their Grave Stones gratis.

GILBERT PULLEN, CYRENUS PULLEN, CYRENUS PULLEN, Augusta, July 28, 1847.

VASSALBORO? ACADEMY.

Mill for sale or to lot.

Mill for sale or to lot.

Mill for sale or to lot.

Mill for sale or to let. MILL AND PRIVILEGE known as the Vanghan Grist
Mill, in Hallowell, lately used for manufacturing Dys
Woods, is offered for sale or will be leased.
For further particulars inquire of S. PAGE & CO., or A.
H. HOWARD, Hallowell. 25 June 21, 1847.

THIN DRESS GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of Oregon Plaids Balzorines, Barages, Lawns, and Muslins, at No. 7 Union Block. May 24. WM. G. HALL.

I. H. MOORE'S BATHING ROOMS.

HAVING completely refitted my Bathing Rooms, I am ready to accommodate all who desire to make themselves clean, or who wish for the luxury of a Warm or Cold Bath. Also, splendid Shauer Baths for all who wish. The Rooms will be opened every day in the week, from 5 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M.

Single Bath, 20 cents—5 tickets for \$1,00.

Wedneadays reserved for Ladies, at which time a fo-male will be in attendance.

L. H. MOORE,
Augusta, May.

Opposite Mansion House

PRODUCE AND CASH WANTED.

CEORGE F. COOKE, opposite the FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Of Augusta, has received a fresh stock of Goods, consisting of Souchong, Ningyong, Powchong and Green Teas;
Mancinilla Syrup, the best article in town; Molansea, Lard,
Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Saleratus, Spices,
Tobacco, Sanufi, Brooms, Mop Handles, Wash Boards,
Clothes Pins, Sheeting, atr. Shirting, This Stuffs, Satinets,
Ticking, Drilling, Prints, Suspenders, Gloves, Hose, Pocket
Hdkis, and a great variety of other articles.
G. F. C. will keep, in their season, Oranges, Lemons,
Peaches, Pears, Pine Applea, Berries, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted, in exchange for the above Goods, Eggs,
Butter, Dried Apple, Oats, Corn, Old Rubber Shoes, and
Butter, Dried Apple, Oats, Corn, Old Rubber Shoes, and PRODUCE AND CASH WANTED. Butter, Dried Apple, Oats, Corn, Old Rubber Sho.

> DAVID KNOWLTON, ON OAK STREET,
> HAS on hand a large assortment
> of FURNITURE, CHAIRS,
> and LOOKING GLASSES. Persons wishing to purchase will do
> well to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.
>
> BIRCH AND PINE COFFINS of all sizes, on hand.
>
> N. B. All kinds of OLD FURNITURE repaired at short notice. Augusta, Oct., 1846.

Spring Tooth Horse-Rakes. THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the above
Rakes in any quantities and at reasonable rates.

JOHN MEANS & SON.

25

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER,
Augusta, Maine. Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store

WM. G. HALL, at No. 7-Union Block, has just received an assortment of Light and Dark Figured and Wa-tered Silks for Dreases, which will be sold cheap. 25 WHITING—100 bbls. dry, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by 20 J. E. LADD.

FIRE INSURANCE!

THE subscriber has been appointed agent of the Hologue, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at his icol. Augusta, January 1, 1846.

Hendelth of the sold cheap. 25

Drugs, Medicines &c.

H. J. SELDEN & CO. are constantly receiving, and offer at wholesale or retail, one of the bent assuments of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Leeches, Cosmettics, Cosses, Sosses, Brushes, Combs, &c. dc. Also—Agents for all POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, which will be sold at the proprietors' prices.

BOSTON AND LOWELL. A Capt. N. KIMBALL. until further notice, will leave Steamboat wharf, Hallowell, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for Boaton, at past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—leaves North side of T Wharf, BOSTON, TUESDAYS and FRIDAY evenings. The Kennebec is a new bont, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a seaboat, togother with her splendid accommodations, have rendered her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming season.

Pare—from Hallowell to Boaton, \$1.50 \(\) Medic Estra.

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passeingers to Winthrop, Road field, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

Hellowell, April 29, 1847.

New Arrangement !- Railroad Line for PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON. STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. DAVIS BLANCHARD, loaves Hallowell at 84, Gardiner 84, Richmond 94, and Beath at 11 A. M. on Mondays, Wednendays, and o'clock train of cars for Lowell and Boston; arrive in Lowell at 8 o'clock; also in Boston at 8 o'clock same evening. Returning.—Cars leave the Lowell Depot at 7 o'clock A. M.; also leave the Eastern and Maine Railroad Depots in Boston, at 7 o'clock A. M., Twendays, Thursdays, and Salurdays, consacting with the HUNTRESS at PORTLAND, that leaves for the KENNEBEC immediately on their arrival.

Bath to Lowell,
Boston,
Hellowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland, 1,50
Bath to Portland,
Passengers for Lowell will notice by the New Arrangement, that by taking the Huntress they will arrive in Lowell the same evening, thus avoid having to go to Boston to get to Lowell. Also, Passengers can have their choice of aking the Upper or Lower Route to or from Boston.

The Passengers or Freight taken or left at any of the Depots between Portland and Boston.

Agents.—C. G. BACHELDER, Hallowell, A. T. PERKINS, Gardiner, J. E. BROWN, Bath; CHAS. GOWEN, Augusta; R. W. PRAY, Waterville.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &C.

H. C. HAMLEN has commenced the manufacture of
the habove articleas, also, Door Frames, Window
Frames, &c., at the NEW MACHINE SHOP of the Kennebec Co., West end, where may be found a good assortment constantly on hand, and can supply to any amount at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

The Shop is in charge of Capt. WILLARD PAGE, who is authorized by me to receive and fill all orders in this part of my business; and aff work will be warranted to give entire cattification. All orders promptly answered. Glosed Sach constantly on hand.

HOUR JOINING, &C.

H. C. H. intends to devote his own time and attention of Buildings. Thankful for past favors, with increased failities, he is now ready, and on hand, to contract for the milding of Houses, Stores, &c., and complete them, large or small, at the very shortest notice, and on terms that annot be competed with—and if not to the perfect satisation of every one, he will try to do exactly as he agrees WANTED—Bry Hemlock Boards, Claphoards, and shaved Cedar Shingles. Cash, at the market price, will-be paid. e paid.

FOR SALE—my Shop, near the Universalist Chapel—it
22 by 30 ft., and will answer for a small dwelling house.

Augusta, July 19th, 1847.

3m29

A LL PERSONS indebted to the former firm of JONA. HEDGE & CO., are hereby notified that unless they call at the Store of HEDGE, HAMLEN & CO., and settle, before the lat day of September next, they will be obliged

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS RESTORED. PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT. PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT.

J. M. MOULTON, Wayne, Me., is an authorized agent for the sale of the following popular Patent Medicines: Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Reman's Olosnonian Balsam, S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, do. Pectoral Balsam, Goodwin's Sarsaparilis Bitters, Folger's Olosnonian Balsam, Student's Balsam, Sarsaparilis Bitters, Folger's Olosnonian Balsam, Hunod's Jundice Bitters, Brown's Sarsaparila and Tomato Bitters, Wood's Barsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, Buzzel's Billous Bitters, Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, Wood's Ganker Drops, do Dyspeptic Bitters, Mofat's Bitters, George's Pain Killer, Atwood's Canker Drops, do Dyspeptic Bitters, Down's Elizir, Seara' Syrup of Liverwort, Jayne's Expectorant, do. Carminative Balsam, do, Alterative, do. Hair Tonic, do. American Hair Dye, Egyptian Hair Dye, Cyprian Hair Tonic, Roeman's Plaster, Ald's Rheumatic Plaster, Brown's Strengthening Plaster, McAlister's All-Healing Olintment, Kittredge's Nerve and Bone Ointment, Buzzell's Ointment for the Itch and all other Cutaneous LINSEED OIL, Spirits of Turpentine, Japan, Varnish' and PAINTS of all kinds for sale by
17

Certificate of Membership of I. O. of O. F.

DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

PRINS.

1000 COLORED LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTS for sale by the hundred, dozen or single, at Pierce's Furniture and Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block.

Augusta, June, 1847.

AMERICAN GEESE FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, & C. constantly for sale at Pierce's Furniture and Crockery Store.

Augusta, June, 1847.

Augusta, April 29, 1847. For sale by the agents, COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

> LOOK AT THIS, LADIES & GENTLEMEN. HALL & TURNER have received a large and entire new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they offer at prices unusually low—among which they have German and American BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Satinets; 3000 yards Prints; and all other kinds of Summer Dress Goods, Coat Triumings, bleached and brown Bheetings, Denlins, Tickings and Drilugs, Batting, Wadding, Crash, Scotch and Russia Disper, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins, and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

MAINE TOWNSMAN, new edition, Just received and for sale by 29 E. FENNO.

ON THEIR SECOND FLOOR

They have a large and tresh Assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, selected with great care, for the Retail Trade, which they will sell less than they can be bought of the river. This the public may rest assured of.

Their Stock counsists in part of the following articles;—Molasses; Havana Brown and White Sugar; Crushed and Pulverized do; Merten's Tebacco; Souchong, Ningyon; and Young Hyson Tea; Pertocabello and old Java Coffee Cask and Box Rasians; Figs; Fish of all kinds; Saleratiss Saltpetre, Ground Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmega, Chocolate, and Ginger. Also, Crockery and Brown Earthen Ware; Corn Brooms, Pails, Selves, &c. &c. The above articles were bought low, and we will sell low focash.

28 July 9. HALL & TURNER.

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE, situated about one mile above Augusta bridge, near the Cotton Factory, on the West side of the Kennebee, in a good location for a milk Farm. Said Farm contains sixty acres of land of the first quality, is under a high state of cultivation, is well fenced, wooded and watered, outs 25 tons of hay, is well and conveniently arranged and divided as to pasturage, mowing and tillage. The subscriber will sell a part or the whole of his farm, to suit purchasers; also the crop now in, together with farming tools and stock.

Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant location will do well to call and examine the premises, as the subscriber is desirous of changing his business. Inpulie at the Journal Office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

Augusta, May 18, 1847.

STORAGE & WHARFAGE

TilE subscribers, occupying the large Store, No. 4 North's Block, therewith, North's Whar, in the rear

JONES & Co., Granite Bank Building, Water Street, WILL keep constantly on hand as good an assortment of BOOTS and low prices as can be found at any other Store.

AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE

WE, the embscribers, of Fryeburg, Lorel Stow, and Chatham, do cherrfully recamend to the public the stud horse owned:
STEPHEN DAY of Fryeburg, which is calc.

a., New Bedford. Agent for Augusta, J. E. Lapp; Winthrop, Starley & rince; Mt. Vernon, Dr. I. Thing; Farmington Falls, T. roswell; New Sharon, A. M. Proctor; Mercer, M. L.

Applications may be made to
BENJ. A. G. FULLER, Agent.
Augusta, June 1, 1847.

hecosary. If taken according to the directions, a care positife to guarantical?

Pamphieta, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of Agosto, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington sixed, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

price, he had not been successful. His curi-CARFIELD & isiLTON, having nod eight years' or rience in manufacturing Prouty & Manus' CENT. DRAFT PLOUGHS qc., have located themselves to gusta, at the foot of Court Street, on Water Street, which have on hand, and are ready to manufacture to or Side-Hill, Sub-Soil, Self-Sharpening, Green-Sward, Seed PLOUGHS. Ploughs, on this principle, can be justed with facility and case, and the greatest sicety, in regard to the depth and width of the furrow. Also, PROVED EXPANDING CULTIVATORS.

They have on hand every description of CASTING osity was at once aroused-and he became

"It's one of the regular Durhams, "Couldn't part with him for any such mon-

was about the time of the great excitement

ev. Col. Davis is to give me seventy-five dollars as soon as I get home." "Well, you won't take him clear home with

you, and if you'll let me have him I'll give "No, I can't do it; I've disappointed the head-quarters, and from whence he made ex- Colonel two or three times already, and he cursions into Pennsylvania, Virginia, Mary- wouldn't like it if I should disappoint him

> "But," said the Judge, now becoming anxious, "you can tell him you have not been "I don't know about it, Judge," said Fred,

after a pause. "As you say, it's some ways home and will cost something to get him there, and if you will give me seventy-five dollars, The Judge was delighted with his purchase

and paid Fred the money on the spot. As they were taking the calf to the burn, Fred remarked: "I say, Judge, I don't see what there is abou

that calf that makes him worth more than any other. I believe I can get as many as I want for three dollars." "Perhaps you can," answered the Judge,

"in a few years, when they become more

In the morning, as Fred was starting, he

"I hope, when you have any more grindstones to sell, you'll remember me!" "Thank you, I will," said the Judge; no exactly understanding what Fred was driving

at. May be he didn't! A few days after Fred was gone, the Squire of whom Fred had bought the calf was passing, when Judge Newton called him to tell of the far-famed stock. The Squire express-

"Is that the one?" said he. "Yes."

"Who did you get it of?" "Of Fred Griswold; I paid him seventy five dollars for it."

The Squire burst into a loud laugh, "Why

The Judge was perfectly astounded. He thought of it in a moment, and then said, "Good morning, Mr. -," said he on en- partly to himself and partly addressed to the

tering. "I have found a place where I can Squire-"Yes, I sold him that grindstone. He has beat me at my own game! He told me the

calf was not worth three dollars! Don't say The Judge went back to the house mutter-

NONSUITING A CREDITOR.

There was a certain lawyer on the Cape then, and for aught I know, at present there. He was a man to do in the world, and what was somewhat surprising in a limb of the One day a client came to him in violen

"Look-a here squire," said he, "that ere blasted shoemaker down to Pigeon Cove has gon and sued me for the money I owed

"Oh! yes,-I've got 'em on-fust rate

"Oh yes."

"Then you owe him the money honestly. "Very well," said Fred, "I'll take it, it's "Corrie." "Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, cause the blasted snob went an sued me, and I want to keep him out of the money if I can." "It will cost you something."

"I don't keer a cuss for that! How much money do you want to begin with?" "Oh, ten dollars will do,"

"Is that all? Well, here's an X, so go ahead!" said the client; "that's the pay in the Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker

and asked him what he meant by commencing legal proceedings against M. "Why," said he, "I kept on sending to him

till I got tired. I know'd he was able to pay -and I was 'termined to make him. That's the long and short of it," "There's a trifle to pay on account of you

"Certain, Squire, if you say so, and darn-

"Rapidly!" cried the lawyer; "we've non

wited him, he'll never trouble you." "Jerusalem! that's great!" cried the clier -"Pd rather a gin fifty dollars than have had

temperance man said to the glass of liquor.

a gentleman to a toper, who was pale and

that," said the toper, "but I am death on pale

THE Proprietors of this well known establishment would inform their customers and friends, and the public in general, that they are prepared with every article necessary for the Spring and Summer Trade.

In our CLOTH DEPARTMENT will be found all of In our CLOTH DEPARTMENT will be found all of the most desirable styles, qualities, and colors of Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Decakins, Satinete and Vestings.

In our CLOTHING DEPARTMENT we will not onumerate the different styles and kinds of Garments, but simply say we have every style and description.

CUSTOM WORK.—Garments made to order in the most approved and genteel manner.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Every article in this department may be found, and of the desirable kind.

April 30. 19 R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.

NEW READY MADE CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT. BROWN & PAIGE have just received and are now selling, opposite the Grante Bank, a large and choice assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING of every variety and price. Their stock consists is part of Broadcloth, Tweed, Linen, Coddington, Croton, Erminett, and Gingham COATS; Drakin, Causimere, Satinet, and Linen PANTS; Batin, Velvet, Fancy Silk, and Valentia VESTS; Overalls, Truckmen's Frocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hoke, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Hair and Clothes Broabes, Umbrelias, and all other articles usually found at such an establishment. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other show on the river. CHAS RROWN. Augusta, May 19th, 1847.

DR. WARREN'S

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILIA, TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
PHYSICAL BITTERS, at 50 cents per bettle
sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters have now
become a standard medicine, universally approved by Physicians, as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofutous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billious Disorders, Liver Complaints,
Costivenesa, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and Ransing
Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors
in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the Face or Body, Cancerous Sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Bebility, Headache, Dizzinesa, Sallow Complexion, and all those
diseases which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from
an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions
given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears,
and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind
now in use. It is highly concentrated, estirely vegetable,
and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which
it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is
apeedy and permanent.

As a Spring medicine for purifying the blood, street hear
ing the stonuch and body, and checking all consumptive
habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters
are entirely unrivaled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the
Magasin de Sante, (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington
street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian

MR. J. G. HOLCOMB having relinquished his agency for seiling Stewas and other Goods connected with the business, for the purpose of devoting his attention exclusively to the transaction of business for Messrs B. STACEFOLE & Co., as their agent, takes this method of informing his friends and customers that Messrs GEORGE STABLETT & CO. have purchased the entire atock of Stoves and other Goods, and will continue their business at No. 3 North's Buildings, where all persons having unsettled noirs or accounts are invited to call without further notices as Q. & Co. are duly authorized.

THE New Engiand Mutual Life Insurance Company, established in Boston, with a capital stock of \$100,000, in their last annual report, in December last, made the following e hibit, viz:

Whole No. of policies issued,

Whole amount of receipts of last year,

"espenditures, including am't paid out for losses, (\$17,900 00,) and laterest on capi & stock,

29,431 64

at low prices,
Sofius, Burcaus Bedstends, Centre, Card, Grecian, Work,
Common Birch and Toilet Tables.

ALSO; Wash and Light Stands, Mahogany and Pine Sinks, Cribs, Willow
Cradles and Carriages, Mahogany, Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS:
Feathers; Palm leaf and Cotton MatGlasses, Fancy Boxes, beat Copal Var-

THE PILES!—A Cure for Life Sec_tred.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, I. flammation of the Liver and Spicen, Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kkineys and Bladder; I. flammatory and Mercurini Rheumatism; Inquirity of Blood; Weskness and Ilcaration of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladder.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or external; and is probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient modicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each box contains twelve dozes at it can be offered.

Ladived of any other neket, will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable, and durable. It may be used on a continue of any other neket, will be found to be by far the most economical, valuable, and durable. It may be used on a cast into the contomical, valuable, and durable. It may be used on the most economical, valuable, and durable. It may be used on a cast into the most case in the most economical, valuable, and durable. It may be used on the most cast into the most case in the most cast into the most case of any other cast into the most case of any other case in the most cast into the most cast into the most cast into the conomical, valuable, and durable. It may be used on the most cast into the most

ection with the above, Jones & Co. have opened

YOUNG MORGAN WHALEBONE

our section that can surpass John W. Dana, E. L. Osgood, Selectmen John Stevens, of

Henry S. Farrington

Philip Hunt, William Gordon Charles Walker, William W. Walker John H. Gordon, Schastion S. Abbott, Micsh Abbe Albert Abbott, Daniel Guptill,

Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitter

HAVILAND & TUTTLE'S

THE subscribers have lately received a patent for their highly approved Water Wheel, and are prepared to receive orders for the various sizes required for manufacturing purposes. This wheel, which is constructed for the best application of water, will run equally well under water, and from its simplicity will be found to be the most valuable wheel in use. It is not subject to the inconveniences incident to many other wheels, with ice, but may be used at all seasons of the year. By means of an attached regulator this wheel will so control the vent as to use to the best possible advantage, the amount of water, whether the quantity available be a spring freshet er a summer drought, and will operate precisely as well as if it was originally intended for the existing state of water while the wheel is in motion. It will be seen at once that this wheel on a stream which is irregular in its head or amount of water. This wheel is rapidly finding favor with mill wrights and

the ONE EXTENSION TOP CARRIAGE for sale very low

GREEN PAINT.

TARD, SPERM and WHALE OIL for sale by CHEMICAL STOVE POLISH-A new and aplending U article for Polishing Stoven, or any article of in with very little labor and without any dust, just receiv and for sale by 38 EBEN FULLER.

THE MAINE FARMER, BY RUSSELL BATON, EZERIEL HOLNES, Editor.

JOSEPH S. PAGE, TRAVELLING AGENT.

The Muse.

DID GOD SO WILL IT?

MY HLIZA COOK. Did God so will it? Truth is in the tone That so arraigns the evil deeds of man, and worshippers at the Eternal Throne Will breathe it forth in face of mortal ban. We note dark access that crowd upon our eyes, Rousing the bosom but to chafe and chill it; Oh, who shall gase, nor feel the question rise—
Did God so will it?

The holy word, typed by the gentle bird Of holy peace, is often yelled around As a flerce war-cry—scaring while 'tis heard,
Baiting and baying where bold thought is found
"Be merciful," is the divine beheat;
Pricets with the mission, how do ye fulfil it?

Even as tyranny and strife attest—
Did God se will it? The red-akinned savage holds his hunting field As Nature's heritage by human law, content with what the bush and river yield, His rugged wigwam and his tawny squaw. Let his voice tell of right, and might shall still it,

But the smooth white-face drives him back and back; The heirs of fortune ent, drink, laugh, and sleep, Scarce knowing Winter's cold from Summer's heat; Strange contrast with the lank, pinched forms that cre

With roofless heads, and bleeding, hearthless feet.
While sated Wealth reclines to cull and sip,
Whore the full feast is decked with flowery fillet, 'Tie a fit question when the coward hand

Deals needless anguish to the patient brute; Proud upright thing of clay, thou had'st comm To rule, but not to torture the poor mute. When thou would'st urge the brave steed to a tack, Knowing the mean, inhuman work will kill it,

Crime clothed in greatness holds a wondrous claim.
On the world's tenderness—"its few will dare.
To call foul conduct by its proper name.
When it can prowl and prey in golden lair;
But let the pauper sin—Virtue, diagraced,

Rears a high seat, and Vengeance stern must fill it. Justice, thy bandage is not fairly placed—

Did God so will it? Tis a fit question to be put to man When he would trample hearts already sad, Reckless what pressing trials crowd the span Of others' days—so that his own is glad.

Tis a broad taxing, but the chainless mind
Will dare to raise the doubtings that shall thrill it, Inquiring oft, mid factions base and blind,

Who can look out upon the earth, and see Much that is there, without a startling fear That Man has darkly set the upas tree Where Nature gave him vineyard fruits to rear! forrow, oppression, caruage, madness, pain—
Read the world's record—note how these shall fill it; Shrink not, but question straight with heart and brain

The Storn-Teller.

A HUSBAND'S REVENGE. BY WM. T. ROGERS, JR. Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine. was a cheerless evening in October; the sun had already set, a young moon was struggling with the dark clouds that at intervals obscured her bright disc, as they were borne along by the resistless fury of the angry wind which howled dismally among the naked branches of the leafless forest trees. Now it came in fitful gusts, scattering the fallen leaves, and whining piteously at its lack of power. Now

it increased in strength, snapping the decayed branches, and bending the tough boughs of the sturdy oaks. Anon it swelled into an overwhelming blast, twisting the gnarled trunks, and, with a deafening crash uprooting and overthrowing the sullen moan, it howled a mournful requiem over its spent and departed strength.

Dark indeed, and dismal was the night, and furious the warring of the elements, but darker and more dismal were the reflections, and more fierce the conflict that raged within the breast of the injured patriot, who forms the subject of our narrative.

Mr. Charles Forman was a young farmer residing within a few miles of Hackensack .-At the first outbreaking of our Revolutionary troubles, he had shouldered his musket, and tearing himself from his young and lovely wife, had fought, ay, and bled in Freedom's

He was with the army at Morristown when, having received intelligence of the illness of his wife, he asked and obtained leave to visit his home.

He had travelled on foot and alone for two

days-had crossed the rugged "Blue Ridge," and on the evening of the second day had reached his humble dwelling. As he neared the house, the evidences of a Tory visit were -even at night-plainly discernible. With a beating heart he crossed the little court yard, and stood upon the door step .-His heart sank within him, as he lifted the

latch, and found the door was fastened .-Gently he knocked, fearing to disturb his suffering wife; again he knocked, and again, but knocked in vain. There was no cheerful light, as of late was wont to beam from his little window, to comfort those within, and direct the weary, way-worn wanderer to shelter. No curling smoke issued from the chimney; no blazing hearth was there; and save the flapping of the shutters, and the rus-

tling of the vines that overhung the porch, all

forcing the door he stood within the house .-All was darkness there. He groped his way to the bedside, but it stood tenantless. He called upon his wife by name-no answer came! "SARAH!" he cried; and the winds howled the louder, as if in mockery of his agony. With a trembling hand he produced his tinder-box, and lighted the lamp that stood in its accustomed place, upon the man-

rays reveal to him. Extended upon the floor lay the body of his wife, with his infant child clasped to her breast-both cold in death! Blood, too, was there-the life-blood of his guileless wife, and innocent babe-a cold, coagulated pool! "Oh, God! my wife, my child!" he shriek-

ed-his brain reeled, and tottering a few paces he fell at her side. Soon he recovered mself, and lifting them gently from the floor, he placed them side by side upon the bed, and stood silently gazing upon the placid countenance of his young wife, beautiful even

heart is too full for utterance, and a solemn emotions that filled the heart of poor Charles. as he bent over the body of his murdered wife. No word escaped him, no sigh, no tear drop started, but his bosom heaved quickly, his lip quivered, and his eye rolled wildly, and with a demoniacal glare. He seemed as though his every faculty of mind was intent upon one word, which should speak the fuloss of his misery and desperation, and his it came. "Vengeance!" and he started at the the echo as it formed. "Vengeance!" and do meself."

his wild and solemn vow stood eternally re-

All that night he watched by the bodies of by his side. his wife and child,—and the next morning buried them with his own hands, swearing over their graves, bitterly to avenge them. As he was returning from his melanchols

door, a large hunting knife, still red with blood. Upon the haft was carved in rude characters the name, "CHARLES SMITH." This Smith was a violent and cruel Tory partisan (a companion of the notorious Van-buskirk) who, with a company of outcasts "Nothing," like himself, and a few negroes, made frequent incursions into the upper counties of New Jersey, and were notorious for their

cruel and barbarous treatment of the patriotic Years ago, when the wife of Forman was quite young, he had professed an attachment for her, which she by no means encouraged, and the offer of his hand was, as might have been expected, refused. Even then he swore she should have cause to repent it, and still nourishing a deadly hatred, he had taken paying a visit with his troop, to Hackensack, the voice.

with his own hand had dealt the blows which deprived both mother and child of life. "This knife," exclaimed Charles as he glared upon its recking blade, "this knife, which has rendered my life a blank, and utterly darkened my future, shall yet drink thy heart's blood, inhuman monster!" And after

his belt, and entered his desolate home. For more than an hour he sat in silent agony, the big drops coursing down his hag- ing again from the bed. gard cheeks, as he brooded over his wrongs and dreamed of vengeance. Then, starting suddenly to his feet, he cast one last, long, lingering look upon each familiar object, and rushed from the house, vowing as he shot quist, continuing to speak in propria persona.

the bolt, never to return while Smith lived to murder and destroy. A week had passed; 'twas midnight, and

snatches of some rude bacchanalian song. "Touch it not, Michael Murphy-remember Smith and his men were indulging in their your promise." It was enough, Michael accustomed nightly debauch, after having would taste not. returned from a successful expedition. Near the house stood Charles Forman, leaning Murphy," said a gentleman at dinner. upon a fence, carefully marking the progress fearfully, as the constant clanging of glasses issue from the corner of the room-it was was heard, and his teeth gnashing with rage that of the ventriloquist, who sat by his side, as the dying cadence of a drinking song came uttering his admonition. upon his ear. Suddenly he aroused himself, and clutching the fatal knife, he moved to-

drunken wretches could stay his hand, he never had the pleasure of seeing his best seized the Tory leader, and dashed him to the floor-"This!" cried he, plunging his knife in his bosom, "for my murdered wife, and this," plunging it still deeper, "for my innocent babe! Haste with your guilty soul to the father of lies, and tell him that a widowed husband, made childless by thine

hand, has sent thee to deserved torments!" Then rushing upon the affrighted Tories, I might as well have a beard of a week's he plunged his knife indiscriminately into growth reaped, before I presented myself at those who were nearest him, until overpowerphers, he fell dead upon the floor, muttering between his clenched teeth, "Sarah" and "Vengeance!"

years of age, it appeared. His eyes were THE VIRTUE OF VENTRILOQUISM; large, black and lustrous, I thought, His Or, Mich Murphy and the Ghost. the picturesque marine villages which skirt face, and told him he must have bought his Lake Pontchartrain, on a certain occasion soap at the wholesale price. Laughing, he last summer, that effectually served to dispel replied that mine was a long beard, and that the listless ennui too prevalent in such cases. he knew what he was about. Among the guests there, for the time being, was one Michael Murphy, an eccentric, goodnatured soul, from what used to be par excel- up, and I pay him twenty dollars a month for lence in the land of potatoes, but which now my time." may be called the potatoless land. He had

been on a "big burst" in the city, and went over the Lake to dispel the fumes of his debauch, and take salt baths and soda water at

the same time, for-"____ In south he was a shameless wight, Bore given to revel and ungodly glee;

All this became known to a ventriloquist who paid a flying visit to the place, and who had such command over his voice that he could make it do any thing, from the squeaking of a pig under a gate to the singing of a mocking bird. Believing that Michael was, just about that time, in an impressible statein a reformatory mood-he thought he would, strop, looking at the blade every time he drew through the medium of his art, endeavor to it across the leather. His hand trembled effect a favorable change in his morals, little, and his eyes absolutely burned like coals in the same room with Michael, and about help watching him closely. 12 o'clock at night-that hour to supersti-

tious minds so fraught with terrors-he "pitcha kind of trombone tone-

put, and the time of putting it. "Ask me not, but answer," said the ven-

notice," said the ventriloquist, or rather said you handle yours skilfully, although I notice the ventriloquist's voice. "O, clear off," said Michael, "or else I'll give you your tay."

to break the pledge, as you have done," said now," he added with a laugh, "how easy it the voice outside the door. "What's all this noise about?" said the ventriloquist, speaking from the bed. "Some dirty blackguard that's outside the

door there," said Michael, "interferin with what's none of his business." the ventriloquist, speaking from the bed.
"I wish he dare," said the voice of the

ventriloquist, speaking outside the door.

"Be jubers I'll let you see I dare," said the chair, to arrange my collar. Certainly I Michael, jumping up, seizing his hickory, and had not stood before it a single moment, when hurriedly opening the door, ready, on sight, to knock down the annoyer. "Give him h-l," said the ventriloquist,

from the bed. "Be gor, I believe its the Ould Boy, himself, was in it," said Michael, "for I don't "It's very mysterious," said the ventrilo-

quist from the had

"I wonder," said Michael, "if there's any evil sperits in this country?" "I don't know," said the ventriloquist, "but they say the ghosts of departed Indians haunt

We secured the barber, who, as I subs "O, that was no Indian's ghost," said Michael, "for it spoke as good English as I night before, and was laboring under

"And a little better, Michael," said the voice, as if it proceeded from one standing "O, the crass o' Christ about us."

Michael, what are you, at all, at all?" "No evil spirit, but your guardian genius," said the voice. task, he found lying upon the grass near the "A mortal queer genius you are,"

Michael, "that can be heard and not seen. "Get into bed, then," said the voice, have something to say to you." "You won't do any thing bad to me

"Nothing," said the voice. "Honor bright," said Michael. "Honor bright," said the voice; and in bed Michael again went.

"Now, Michael," said the voice, "you know you have been a hard liver?" "That's a fact," said Michael.

"You broke the pledge," said the voice

"And did other bad things," said the voice "More than I iver could keep a tally of," said Michael. "Then, will you pledge yourself to

"True as praychin," said Michael.

advantage of the absence of her husband, and that you'll change your mode of life?" said "I'll do anything you ask me," said Michael. "Then you promise never to drink a drop again," said the voice.

"Not so much as would bathe a wren's bill," said Michael. "Then I'm off," said the voice, "but, member, if you ever attempt to break it I'll

carefully wiping the blade, he placed it in be present and punish you through life. "Who is that with whom you are holding onversation?" said the ventriloquist, speak-

"Devil a one at all," said Michael, "barin" some mighty polite, invisible gentleman, that seems to take a great interest in me welfare." "O, you are dreaming," said the ventrilo-

"Faix, it's like a drame, shure enough," said Michael. The next morning a friend asked Michael to from a small house, situated on the verge of take his hitters. He consented, but just as a wood, about a mile to the eastward of he took the glass in his hand the voice of White Plains, there issued shouts of boister- the ventriloquist, who was present, was heard ous revelry, interrupted only by occasional above his head, in the air, crying out-

"The pleasure of wine with you, Mr. "With pleasure, sir," said Michael, but of this drunken party; his dark eye flashing just at that moment a voice was heard to

Thus the thing went on for a week, till Michael was then and forever made a ward the house. Pausing a moment at the tectotaler of. He now industriously minds threshold, to collect his strength, he burst in his business, enjoys good health, and prosthe door, and stood confronted with his foe. pers. In relation to the circumstances under "Vengeance!" he shouted, and ere the half which he became a teetotaler, he says he

A NARROW ESCAPE.

In the month of October, 1928, my vessel

was lying in Mobile. I went ashore one

bright morning to do some husiness with the

house to which I was consigned, and as I passed along the street, it occurred to me that shop, and taking the chair, told the barber to He was a bright mulatto, a good looking young fellow, not more than two-and twenty

manner at first, was quiet and respectful. I An incident occurred in the hotel of one of thought he was a long while lathering my "Are you boss here, my man?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "my master set me vested," I remarked; "can you pay your rent

and live on the balance of your savings?" "O, yes, and lay up something besides. Sometimes I receive thirty bits a day." "Then I suppose, you will buy your free dom one of these days?"

"As for that," he replied, "I care little.

have all the liberty I want, and enjoy myself

as I go along." "But should you marry and have children you would not wish to have them slaves?" "Yes, I would, because they would be better off than if they were free." By this time he had laid down the brus and commenced running his razor over the

With this view he booked his name for a bed of fire. I did not feel uneasy, but I could not At last he commenced shaving me. My head being thrown back, I was enabled to ed his voice" outside of the door, saying, in keep my eyes directly fixed on his own. Why I did so I cannot tell; certainly I apprehended "Michael Murphy! Michael Murphy! are nothing, but I did not remove my gaze for a single instant, while the razor was over my "Who's that?" said Michael, much startled neck and throat. He seemed to grow more at the sepulchral tone in which the query was uneasy, his eyes were as bright, but not as steady as when I first observed them. He

could not meet my fixed and deliberate look. triloquist, still continuing his ghost-like accent. As he commenced shaving my chin, he said "Well, what have you got to say?" said abruptly-"Barbers handle a deadly weapon, sir." "True enough, my man," I replied; "bu

your hand shakes a little." "That's nothing, sir-I shave just as well My hand shakes because I did not have much said Fred, as he unfastened his calf and led Better you had continued to take ten than sleep last night. But, I was thinking just him to his wagon. "But stop a minute,"

would be for me to cut your throat." "Very likely," I replied, laughing in return but looking sternly at him-"very likely, yet I would not advise you to try the experiment."
Nothing more was said. He soon finished and I arose from the chair, just as an elderly "Why don't you drive him from it?" said gentleman entered the shop. The last comer divested himself of his coat and cravat, and took the seat I had vacated.

> I heard something like a suppressed shrick, a gurgling, horrible sound that made my blood run cold. I turned, and there-great God!there sat the unfortunate gentleman, covered with blood, his throat cut from ear to ear, and the barber, now a raving maniac, dushing his razor with tremendous violence into the mangled neck. On the instant the man's eye caught mine, the razor dropped from his hand, and he fell down in a fit. I rushed towards the door, and called for assistance The unfortunate man was dead before we reached the chair.

FRED GRISWOLD; Or, Incidents in the Life of a Pediar.

about imported stock; and that Judge Brown, of whom Fred spoke, was a man known to Fred Griswold was what might be called a Judge Newton to be a heavy importer of for-Speculating Pedlar. Born and brought up, eign stock, particularly the Durham. Judge as he had been, in Connecticut—he possessed Newton had often endeavored to procure all that shrewduess, cunning and knowledge some of the stock, but as it was at that time of mankind so essential to one of his calling, very scarce, and hore an exceedingly high and for which these Yankees are so celebrated; he knew his men at a glance, and could guess the kind of goods a man would want by very anxious, after he had examined it a little the looks of his premises. He was not, how-more closely, to purchase it. ever, as the reader may suppose, a dealer in wooden nutmegs, tinware, brass clocks, or said be, musing; "and if you'll part with him any thing of that sort, but a regular travelling I'll give you twenty-five dollars for him." merchant, with a "little of every thing," from a paper of pins to the most splendid broad-

He was a native of Connecticut, as was before stated, but he had migrated to the western part of New York, and settled in the you fifty dollars." town of C-, which place he had made his land, &c. He had followed the profession again." from the age of fourteen, and his policy was never to refuse any thing a man might offer in payment for goods, trusting to his own in- over the mountains." genuity to dispose of the articles, thus obtained, to advantage, and he seldom lost money

At one time he was travelling with his load through a new settlement in Ohio, and stop- I don't know but you may take him." ped his team before a neat looking log cabin, whose owner was at work putting togethe one of those substitutes for a fence, known as a brush fence, around his garden.

"Halloo, friend," said Fred, "do you wish to purchase any thing to-day?" "Can't," said the man, pausing a moment "I haven't any money—nothing to pay with."
"O, never mind," replied Fred, in his usual

bland tone, "I'll take most any thing." The man saw he was determined to have a trade, so in order to get rid of him he said, "Well, sir, I am just building a piece of brush fence, and if you'll take that I don't know but we can trade."

"Oh, I'll take it if you'll keep it till I call "Oh yes, I'll do that," said the man surorised at the accommodation of Fred, and trying to assign some reason for it in his own mind. He finally concluded that Fred had heard of him, and intended doing him a favor, him he had at last succeeded in obtaining some and as he was really needy, he determined to accept it in the spirit in which it was offered. ed a desire to see it, and they proceeded to So a bargain was made for his fence; he received the goods, but as long as he could pay

in brush fence, he thought they were cheap enough at any price. Two or three years passed, and though Fred often called at the house and did considerable trading, yet he never demanded payment on his note. In course of time, when Judge," said he, as soon as he could speak, the man began to prosper, he burned up his "I sold him that calf a short time ago for a rude fence, and substituted a new picket in its grindstone!" place. About two weeks after this was done, Fred came that way and called.

dispose of my fence to advantage, and have

now called for it."

as there was no way to avoid it, he paid Fred any thing about this and you may have the in money and laughted at the joke, and bade calf in welcome." him good morning. Fred gained considerable by this. He not ing "B-E-A-T!" only made a fair profit on his merchandise, Fred often called there after this, but Judge but secured the friendship and patronage of Newton never reverted to this su

could command in the neighborhood, which was considerable, to secure him the patronage Newton, who resided in the northern part of long time ago, the only one in these diggins Pennsylvania. Fred always made the Judge's house his home when he travelled that part of the country. The Judge was a fine jovial fellow, fond of a joke, and was always trying law, averse to encouraging litigation.

to get a joke upon Fred, when he stayed with One day, some time in the year 184-, Fred was passing through and put up with him over night. In the morning he was determined to "drive a trade" of some kind with the Judge, offering in his usual way to take any-

thing in payment. "I'll tell you what I'll do," said the Judge laughing, "I've got a first rate grindstone out in the yard, and if you will take that, I will trade it out."

just as good pay as I want."

They went to the wagon, and the Judge "traded out" his grindstone, which Fred loaded on his wagon and started. He had not gone far before he saw a customer, and stopped his team: "Good morning, Squire. Want anything

in my line this morning?"
"Well, I don't know Fred," replied he, bantering tone, "got any grindstones?" "Yes, sir, got a first rate one, just come ou Now it happened that the man really did want a grindstone; be was acquainted with Fred, and spoke in the manner he did because he had no idea that Fred had one.

after examining it, "and I want one very much, and if you'll take anything in payment, I'll give you six cents a pound for it, (fou cents was the regular price,) provided you will take such property as I turn out to you in payment,"

"Cortainly," said Fred, "I always do."

"Very well, how much does it weigh?"

"I like the looks of that stone," said he

"Just forty-eight pounds," said Fred as h "Now come with me, Fred," said the Squire, grinning, when this was finished,

said he: "I shall be back this way in about two weeks, and if you will keep him until then, I will pay you for it." "Oh, yes, I'll keep him for you," said the Squire, laughing as Fred drove off, at the idea of having beat him. He supposed that Fred would never call for the calf, but he did not know his man; and when he called, the whose acquaintances pass her without noticing Squire had nothing better for it than to give her? him up his property. He then travelled onward, and as it was now near night, Fred concluded to put up with the Judge. As he lighted at the gate, be was met with a bearty

profit, I tell you. Got six cents a pound for "Ah!" said the Judge in surprise. "But what have you got there?" now for the first

shake of the hand, and a "How are you, Fred!

"Oh, I sold it in a day or two at a first-rate

What did you do with that grindstone?"

am taking to Col. Davis up our way. I got it of Judge Brown, over the mo and he seems to set a great value on him; but for my part I consider it nothing but a common calf, not worth more than three dollars." the Hall of the Montezumas? D'ye give i it might be as well to mention, that this up? The Yan-keys, to be sure.

proceedings but I think you'd better take this five dollars, and call it square." ed glad to get it," was the answer. So the lawyer gave him one V, and kept the other. In a few days the client came along and asked him how he got on with the

him got the money for them boots!" [Spirit of the Times. a letter concludes thus-"And should you say yes, dear Mary, I will truly be your D.

the State of Matrimony?" "Ob, my dear, that is one of the United States."

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sure h same way, s Cole, Mr. T visited grafted except one is the col stocks winter

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